

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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By The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1915—VOL. VII., NO. 159

PRICE TWO CENTS

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Wednesday.—Headquarters report that near Ambeten, 31 miles east of Libau, the German cavalry defeated the Russian fourth regiment of Dragoons. The booty for May amounts, north of the Niemen, to 24,700 men, 17 guns and 47 machine-guns, and south of the Niemen and the Pilica 6043 prisoners, 11 machine-guns and one aeroplane.

On the Przemysl front, the Bavarian troops, Monday, stormed forts 10, 11 and 12 west of the Dankowiczki, captured the remainder of the garrison of 1400 men, 18 heavy guns and five light guns. The Russians attempted to evade this result by massed attacks east of Jaroslaw, 18 miles north of Przemysl, but failed with extremely heavy losses.

The Prussian guard, under a Bavarian general, Count Bohmer, stormed the strongly fortified place of Strij, capturing 53 officers, 9182 men, 8 guns and 15 machine-guns.

Wednesday—Headquarters report that the French attack on the Souchez-Bethune road on a front of a mile and a half broke down with heavy French losses.

Only west of Souchez, was there hand-to-hand fighting, the Germans winning.

In Bois-le-Prete, the Germans recaptured the greater part of the lost trenches while in other sectors, the German artillery had some gratifying success.

Near St. Menchould, and northeast of Verdun, a French munitions depot was blown up.

As a reprisal for the bombardment of the open town of Ludwigshafen, the Germans, Monday night, threw numerous bombs on the wharves and docks of London.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

LONDON, Wednesday.—An official message from the Dardanelles comments on the extremely severe character of the Turkish losses.

The twentieth Turkish regiment was almost annihilated, a colonel being the only officer to escape. The officers' losses have been particularly heavy, the gaps being filled by naval officers and cadets from military schools.

In the attacks on the Gallipoli peninsula, early in May, Liman Pasha ordered the Turks to attack with empty magazines and with bayonets only. The assaulting columns were repeatedly caught by the Allies' flares and searchlights and caught at point blank range by machine-guns and rifles, only 120 men being left out of a regiment 3000 strong, in one instance.

An Arab officer, captured about a fortnight ago, said the Turks had then lost over 40,000 men.

Near Gabia Tepe, prisoners stated that two Turkish battalions attacked one another by night, losing heavily and ultimately stampeded in despite of an officer's effort to restrain them. The prisoners add that the British machine-guns and naval gun fire was particularly well directed.

Wednesday.—The foreign office announces that the United States ambassador in London received from the ambassador in Berlin, a telegram regarding the British officers under barrack arrest at Torgau, Karlsruhe and Frankfurt, in retaliation for the internment of German submarine crews, stating four British officers are to be transferred to Magdeburg and that he has been told that the officers will be permitted to be together throughout the day.

Tuesday.—The admiralty announces that all of the officers and men of the Majestic, recently torpedoed and sunk in the Dardanelles operations were saved.

Tuesday.—An official statement shows that 90 bombs were dropped from Zeppelins over London last night. There were four casualties and several fires started, but only three required fire engine services.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

PARIS, Wednesday.—The latest official communiqué reports that the Germans were unable to dislodge the French from the captured trenches adjoining the Ais Noullette-Souchez road. The violent fighting of which the Souchez sugar refinery has been the center, ended in the capture of the refinery by the French Tuesday, after the Germans had retaken it for a moment.

In the "Labyrinth," southeast of Neuville, the French are carrying the German positions one by one.

Tuesday the French progressed in the northern section of the "Labyrinth," capturing 150 prisoners.

In the outskirts of Bois-le-Prete, after a violent bombardment, the Germans recaptured portions of the trenches taken by the French Sunday, but the French retain the remainder of the gains.

Tuesday.—An official communiqué states that east of the Ais Noullette-Souchez road the French penetrated into a thickets where hand-to-hand fighting occurred, the French having the advantage. On a plateau, east of Notre Dame de Lorette, the French have captured a German work.

Very violent fighting has developed around the sugar factory of Souchez.

In the Vosges, near La Fortenelle, north of St. Die, a German attack, Sunday night, by two companies, was repulsed with heavy German losses.

Wednesday.—The minister of marine announces that having been sent the



(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York)
Lago di Garda, showing the Castle Toblino. Italian troops have occupied the district in their invasion of Austria

German consul at Saifa had urged the Turkish soldiers to fire upon a boat carrying parliamentarians and committed other misdeeds, the German consulate was destroyed by a bombardment, the reason having previously been given to the Ottoman authorities for so doing.

Wednesday.—The memorandum communicated by the ministry of foreign affairs to the other powers has been published. The memorandum quotes the captured order issued from the second German army headquarters at St. Quentin, from which it seems that five squirts for ejecting inflammable liquid had just been introduced into the German army as a new weapon on Oct. 15. The squirts were, at the time, handled exclusively by a special corps of pioneers attachable to any unit requiring them.

The order gives directions for their use, stating that the flame waves have an effective length and breadth of 20 meters, have immediate fatal effects, and drive opponents back great distances owing to the heat developed.

The French memorandum declared that no government could allow its troops to remain defenseless against such refined barbarism without compromising their safety and announces their intention of using any and every suitable means of preventing the German soldiers and authorities committing further atrocities.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Wednesday.—The general staff report no important change in the Shavli region.

On the left bank of the Vistula, the Germans developed a great artillery fire, Sunday night, on the whole front north of the Pilica. Following this, under the cover of a curtain of smoke and using asphyxiating gases, the Germans attacked in great strength on the Bzura, near Witkowice, Brohow, Sochaczew and Kozlow. The attack was particularly tenacious on the Lower Rawa in the sector of the villages of Mierka and Wola Szydłowska.

Despite the enormous quantities of asphyxiating gas used, the fumes of which were perceptible 20 miles behind the Russian front, all of the German attacks were repulsed.

In Galicia, the Austro-Germans, after several days' preparation, opened a violent fire Sunday and delivered a series of attacks west and northwest of Przemysl, defined by the lines of forts 7 to 11, approaching within 200 paces at some points and even gaining a footing on fort 7, around which an obstinate battle raged until Monday afternoon, when the Germans were repulsed with enormous losses.

Remnants of the forces which entered fort 7, including 23 officers and 600 men, were captured by the Russians. On the front, beyond the Dniester, the Austro-Germans, especially the Germans, brought up reserves into the battle in the region near Strij. The result of the fighting is not yet known.

On the river Swica, the Russians continued their success. Of the prisoners taken here, those counted between May 28 and 30 numbered 16,422 soldiers and 238 officers.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

ROME, Wednesday.—General Cadorna reports that in Carina, west of Monte Groce pass, the Austrians suffered a defeat, Sunday.

On Monday, on the whole front, only minor engagements took place. The railway authorities at Ancona re-

port that the damage to the railway bridge over the Marechia, near Rimini, was due to an Austrian dirigible bearing the name of Terra and carrying the Italian flag.

The Austrian aeroplane dropped bombs on Bari and Brindisi Tuesday morning, doing little damage.

Tuesday.—General Cadorna states that the Italians have occupied the important height of Gohi Zugna, six kilometers north of Ala, dominating Rovereto, upon which the Austrians had been building a fortress. On the plateau a vigorous artillery fire continues. The fire of the Austrian fort Belvedere is diminishing in intensity and the Italian infantry is establishing itself strongly. Progressing in Val Sugana, the Italians have reached about eight kilometers from Borgo, and are solidly established on both slopes of the Val.

Mount Belvedere, commanding Fiera di Primiero in Val Cismon, is in Italian hands.

On the Carnia frontier, Sunday, a battalion and a half of Austrians with quick-firing attacked the Italian Alpines near Monte Croce pass. The Alpines repulsed five consecutive attacks and finally took the offensive and repulsed the Austrians.

On the Friuli frontier the rain and the rising of rivers continue.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Wednesday.—An official communiqué states that east of the San, the Austrians, Monday, were attacked along the entire front by strong forces.

All of the attacks were repulsed.

On the north front of Przemysl, the Bavarian troops stormed three defenses forming part of the encircling fortifications, capturing 1400 prisoners and 28 heavy guns.

South of the Dniester, the Austro-German troops, under General von Linsingen, penetrated the Russian defensive position and carried Strij, taking 53 officers and over 9000 prisoners.

THAMES SHIPPING RESTRICTED

WASHINGTON.—Consul General Skinner at London today notified the state department that ships were not allowed in motion or to display lights at anchor in the Thames between 11 p. m. and 2 a. m., and that all channels but two were closed. There were also speed limitations.

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OFFICERS LEAVE FOR INSTRUCTION AT U. S. SCHOOL

Government Radio Inspector of
New England in Party Going
to Fort Leavenworth

Henry C. Gawler, government radio inspector of the New England district, leaves Boston this afternoon with other officers of Company A, signal corps, M. V. M., for 10 days instructions at the United States army school for signal troops at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. This is the annual trip made by signal corps officers, but the first one participated in by Mr. Gawler. The event is notable because of the fact that it is the first time any state has sent non-commissioned officers to this school.

Through continued efforts of Capt. Harry G. Chase, permission of the war department was secured for six non-commissioned officers to go from this state. They are Russell Hobbs, Fred H. Jones, master signal electricians, Addison F. Crafts, first sergeant, James H. Lynch, John C. Daly, first class sergeants, and George B. Hanson, quartermaster sergeant. The officers chosen to go are Captain Chase, Lieutenants Frank P. Edwards, Stewart S. Smith, and Mr. Gawler.

The entire party leave North station for Chicago and thence to Kansas. They are to report at the school for 10 days from June 5 to 15, inclusive. Original plans called for only three non-commissioned officers to accompany the party, but successful efforts of Captain Chase made it possible to double the number. In the absence of Mr. Gawler, R. D. Duncan Jr., now at Baltimore, will have charge of the radio service at Boston.

BRITISH CABINET REELECTION PLAN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

LONDON, Wednesday.—When the House of Commons meets tomorrow the home secretary will introduce a bill providing that it shall not be necessary for the ministers to stand for reelection during the war.

B. U. GRADUATES LARGEST GROUP IN ITS HISTORY

Dr. Gordon Chief Speaker at
Commencement, With Bishop
Hamilton Also Officiating—
Concert Tonight

Boston University held its commencement exercises in Tremont Temple this forenoon, when degrees were issued to 309, the largest number in the history of the institution.

At 10 a. m. the trustees, faculties and candidates for degrees and diplomas gathered in Gilbert and Lorimer halls, and formed the procession which moved into the large hall at 10:15 a. m., led by the university marshal, Prof. E. Charlton Black, President Lemuel H. Murlin and the Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon, minister of the Old South church, who is speaker of the day.

Then followed the trustees, invited guests, deans and faculties and 12 groups of candidates for degrees. Professor Black had as assistants Profs. Robert E. Bruce and Marshall L. Perrin.

Dr. Gordon spoke on "The Paradise of Dante, an Educational Program," citing incidents of the "Divine Comedy" in illustration of his argument that to know any one great life thoroughly was to attain to a liberal education. Carlyle's success, built upon thorough mastery of his subjects, was cited in proof of this contention, also the sturdy Pilgrim and Puritan character, resulting from intense study of the Scriptures. In like manner Dr. Gordon urged his hearers to love and know some one topic well.

President Murlin then bestowed degrees upon the several groups in the name of the university.

Bishop J. W. Hamilton gave the opening prayer and the benediction. The music was in charge of John P. Marshall, professor of music in the university.

This afternoon comes the annual meeting of the university convocation, consisting of all the graduates in Jacob Sleeper hall. There are to be reports and eulogies of officers, followed by refreshments and a social hour.

Tonight comes the annual Boston University concert at Symphony hall. The program is in charge of Professor Marshall, who is organist for the orchestra, and who will play Handel's "Largo" and one other number. One of the orchestral selections will be a waltz composed by Malcolm W. Jenney, a senior B. U. law school student. "Clarissima," the B. U. song, will also be played. The words (Continued on page five, column four)

LOWER HOUSE OF JAPANESE DIET APPROVES BUDGET

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

TOKIO, Wednesday.—The lower House of the Japanese Diet, yesterday, passed the budget by 232 votes to 131, including a proposal for the creation of two additional army corps for Korea.

MEMBERS OF BAY STATE HISTORICAL LEAGUE TO MEET

Annual Gathering This Year at
Plymouth Where Points of
Interest Will Be Visited

Delegates from more than 50 historical societies in Massachusetts will attend the twelfth annual meeting of the Bay State Historical League at Plymouth, June 12. The league will be the guest of the Plymouth Historical Society, one of its component organizations, at Pilgrim hall. At the business session the election of officers will be held and committee reports read and acted upon. The present officers, who are expected to be re-elected for another term, are: President, Judge James P. Farnsworth of Arlington; vice-president, Frank Smith of Dedham; treasurer, F. W. Parker, secretary, Alexander Starbuck of Waltham.

The biggest part of the time will be devoted to a tour of the points of historical interest in Plymouth. Members of the Plymouth organization will act as conductors for the visitors.

Organized in 1903 the league is a federation of 53 historical societies of Massachusetts. The organizations are banded together for mutual assistance in furthering the study of history. Meetings are held quarterly in various parts of the state.

PLAN TO INQUIRE INTO NEW HAVEN FINANCES URGED

Governor Walsh Emphasizes His
Proposal of Investigation in
Message to Senate With Sub-
stitute for Validation Bill

Governor Walsh laid emphasis on his proposal to investigate the finances of the New Haven railroad in a special message sent to the Massachusetts Senate today. With the message he sent a substitute for the validation bill vetoed by him yesterday. The substitute included a provision for such an investigation.

In asking for a New Haven investigation by the public service commission, Governor Walsh recommended an examination of its investments in contingent liabilities and a specific report on the question as to what extent it is desirable that "losses growing out of waste and extravagance should be amortized by appropriations from earnings or otherwise."

The Governor calls attention to Attorney General Attwell's proposal that a requirement be made in the bill that the New Haven railroad discount, or absorb all switching charges for freight handled on the Commonwealth dock and other piers in South Boston, shipped over the New Haven or the Boston & Maine lines.

Mr. Walsh commends the "watchful zeal" of the attorney-general in calling attention to the proposed discontinuance of the practice of absorbing switching charges on the Commonwealth dock, a proceeding which would have caused the state a distinct loss.

Stating that he had not gone into the merits of the proposal, the Governor laid Mr. Attwell's plan before the Legislature, asking for careful consideration of the same.

The validation bill, together with the Governor's substitute for the other New Haven bill vetoed by him yesterday, that relating to the New Haven securities, was referred to the committee on railroads by the Senate for discussion and report.

The senators were held in the chamber pending a conference as to the course of procedure on the Governor's vetoes of the two New Haven bills which were received yesterday—the bill for the issue of stock or bonds by any railroad and the special New Haven validation bill.

After a statement by Senator Wells of Haverhill as the spokesman of the committee on railroads, on his motion further action upon the veto of the stock and bond bill was postponed till tomorrow, when the Senate will meet at 3:10 o'clock. On motion of Senator Hobbs of Worcester action on the New Haven (Continued on page twelve, column five)

LOWELL TROLLEY EXTENSION ASKED

Petition of 3000 Lowell citizens for an extension of the Bay State street railway tracks on Varnum avenue, Lowell, from Lexington avenue, where they now end, to Fowler road, a distance of 4000 feet, was taken under advisement today by the public service commission.

The Bay State opposes the petition on the ground that the extension would cost \$35,000, and that only 35 houses are on the route of the proposed extension. Arthur L. Eno headed a delegation of 40 Lowell citizens who urged the petition. A question arose in the hearing among the commissioners as to their jurisdiction in the matter. The petitioners declared that many houses had been built on the route of the asked for extension under the impression that the tracks would be laid, as permitted by the road's franchise from the city.

UNITED STATES TO HELP MEXICO, PRESIDENT SAYS

Mr. Wilson Calls Upon Factional
Leaders to End Differences and
Unite for the Good of Their
Republic

HE GIVES WARNING

Unless Warring Elements Do
This American Government
Will Take a Hand and Assist
in Restoring Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from
its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.—President Wilson today issued the anticipated message concerning the Mexican situation. It is a recital of the devastation resulting from two years of revolution and of failure of the factions to set up a government, a call upon the factional leaders to bury their differences and unite for the good of their republic; and a warning that unless this is done at once the United States government must take a hand and assist in the establishment of a solid government and a restoration of peace.

The President carefully avoids the mention of possible intervention. He indicates that the United States will lend its active moral support to some man or group of men, if such may be found, who can rally the suffering people of Mexico to their support, and set up a government at Mexico City. The statement follows:

For more than two years revolutionary conditions have existed in Mexico. The purpose of the revolution was to rid Mexico of men who ignored the constitution of the republic and used their power in contempt of the rights of its people; and with these purposes the people of the United States instinctively and generously sympathized.

But the leaders of the revolution, in the very hour of their success, have disagreed and turned their arms against one another. All professing the same object, they are nevertheless unable or unwilling to cooperate. A central authority at Mexico City is no sooner set up than it is undermined and its authority denied by those who are expected to support it.

Mexico is apparently no nearer a solution of her tragical troubles than she was when the revolution was first kindled.

And she has been swept by civil war as if by fire. Her crops are destroyed, her fields lie unseeded, her work cattle are confiscated for the use of the armed factions, her people flee to the mountains to escape being drawn into unavailing bloodshed, and no man seems to see or lead the way to peace and settled order.

There is no proper protection either for her own citizens or for the citizens of other nations resident and at work within her territory. Mexico is starving and without a government.

In these circumstances the people and government of the United States cannot stand indifferently by and do nothing to serve their neighbor. They want nothing for themselves in Mexico.

Least of all do they desire to settle her affairs for her, or claim any right to do so. But neither do they wish to see other ruin come upon her, and they deem it their duty as friends and neighbors to lend any aid they properly can to any instrumentality which promises to be effective in bringing about a settlement which will embody the real object of the revolution—constitutional government and the rights of the people. Patriotic Mexicans are sick at heart, and cry out for peace and for every self-sacrifice that may be necessary to procure it. Their people cry out for food, and will presently have as much as they fear every man, in their country or out of it, who stands between them and their daily bread.

It is time, therefore, that the government of the United States should frankly state the policy which in these extraordinary circumstances it becomes its duty to adopt. It must presently do what it has not hitherto done or felt at liberty to do, lend its active moral support to some man or group of men, if such may be found, who can rally the suffering people of Mexico to their support in an effort to ignore, if they cannot unite, the warring factions of the country, return to the constitution of the republic so long in abeyance and set up a government at Mexico City which the great powers of the world can recognize and deal with, a government with (Continued on page twelve, column four)

GERMAN ENVOY SEES PRESIDENT AT WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON.—President Wilson saw German Ambassador Von Bernstorff today.

The two had a 30-minute talk together at the White House. Two minutes before Count Von Bernstorff left Italian Ambassador Cellere arrived to see the President.

No statement was issued. While House concerning the President's and Count Bernstorff's talk.

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

STUDY MADE OF ALLIES' POSITION AT DARDANELLES

Writer Recounts Recent Events and Shows Solution to Problem Would Have Been to Combine With Greece

(By a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

ATHENS, Greece.—In my last despatch I dealt at some length with the diplomatic movement which led up to the rupture of relations between the allied powers and the Turkish empire. From that account it will have been made clear that the tactics adopted by Britain, France and Russia in Constantinople were by no means the best suited for the task in hand, and it was therefore made possible for Germany to seize the opportunity to push Turkey over the brink into the whirlpool of war, once the military preparations considered necessary by the German general staff had been thoroughly carried out.

Unfortunately, the Allies have been little happier in the conduct of their operations against the Dardanelles. This offensive would, of course, have been rendered unnecessary if, when the Goeben and the Breslau ran through the Dardanelles, British and French war ships had followed them up, and destroyed them within sight of Constantinople. No reasonable objection could have been made to this course by the Turks, once leave had been given by Germany, because the transfer of the two ships to the Turkish flag on the high seas was a transaction which no great power would consider valid. Instead of adopting this course, however, the Allies persisted in their bootlicking diplomacy at Constantinople until such time as Germany was ready to precipitate the conflict.

Now, once Turkey had joined herself up with the central European group, it became obvious that sooner or later it would be necessary to force the Dardanelles. On the one hand, it was incumbent to forward large supplies of rifles and ammunition in order to equip the Russian hosts, and, on the other hand, it was highly desirable to liberate the Russian harvest awaiting shipment in Black sea ports.

Operations Begun

There was manifested at first a highly commendable decision not to undertake such a tremendous operation before the necessary forces could be concentrated, but, after a short delay, the world was startled by the news that a fleet action against the Turkish forts had already commenced. These naval operations continued, it will be remembered, for some considerable time; the forts at the mouth of the Dardanelles were destroyed; and when the battleships entered the straits they not only found further progress blocked at the Narrows, but lost three of their units and suffered nearly 1000 casualties.

It will be interesting, at a later date, to ascertain upon whose initiative this most costly and ineffective operation was undertaken. Certainly nobody with a smattering of military knowledge who was acquainted with the Dardanelles forts, and who, further, took into consideration the fact that Turkey had been allowed two months in which to reinforce them and place the batteries in command of German gunners, would for one moment have countenanced the idea of a naval attack unsupported by a military force. One is tempted to ask whether the opinion of such men as Admiral Gamble, who, by reason of his long association with the Turkish navy, would be acquainted with the strength of the Dardanelles, was taken and considered by the admiralty before the enterprise was set on foot.

Landing Force

In view of the obvious necessity for a landing force, and of the military situation in Western Europe, which called upon Britain and France to concentrate ever-increasing armies against the German front; the natural solution of the question would have been to have secured the cooperation of Greece, which power would have been in a position not only to send an expeditionary force of nearly 200,000 men against the Gallipoli Peninsula, but could, further, have sent them forward in her own transports, and landed them under the protection and the guns of her own fleet. The writer is of the opinion that had Greece been properly approached, and had she been given guarantees against a flank attack by Bulgaria, the assistance referred to would have been forthcoming.

It is probable that 50,000 allied troops would have been sufficient to guarantee the neutrality of Bulgaria, but although, when this question was on the tapis, the Allies decided that they could not spare 50,000 men, they found themselves a few weeks later obliged to make together a force probably three times as great, and despatch it against the northern and southern shores of the Dardanelles.

Allies' Tasks

The operations are now being carried out in a logical manner, and will doubtless terminate in a result satisfactory to the Allies, though not without heavy loss. One section of the British army has been landed on the western extremity of the Gallipoli peninsula, and will move eastward until it threatens the Turkish positions in the rear. The other section has been landed at Kios,

and will doubtless work round the shores of the gulf of that name until it threatens the retreat of the entire Turkish forces in the peninsula.

When that moment arrives the Ottoman army will have to decide whether it will abandon the Dardanelles and make a move for the security of the Tethydras lines, or fight against the ever-narrowing British semi-circle as long as possible with the certain knowledge that sooner or later it must surrender en bloc.

On the southern shore the French have a somewhat more simple task. They have merely to press forward as quickly as possible, and force the enemy to abandon one by one the forts which he holds on the Asiatic side, and which, be it said, are inferior to those on the Gallipoli peninsula. This operation will not only be costly, but it can only be effected with considerable delay. The date of its accomplishment, however, will mark the end of Turkish resistance. It will permit the passage of the supplies necessary for the arming of a new Russian army, and it will effectually decide the question of Bulgarian, Rumanian and Italian intervention. The stake is, therefore, a large one, and is certainly value for the tremendous effort which must be put forward before a successful issue can be attained.

AUTHORITY GIVES APPRECIATION OF THE BRITISH NAVY

Lecturer at Newcastle Says United Kingdom's Navy Has Done More Than Was Expected

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

NEWCASTLE, England.—Under the auspices of the Tyneside Geographical Society, Fred T. Jane, one of the ablest modern authorities on naval topics, gave an interesting lecture in the town hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the subject of "What the British Navy is Really Doing."

The lecturer said that many people seemed to think that the British navy was not doing its part in the war. Other people, similarly, thought that the workers of Newcastle were not doing their part. Both views were, of course, more or less wrong. The navy had done even more than was expected of it by those who knew anything of naval warfare.

Speaking of some of the higher commands of the British navy, the lecturer said that Lord Fisher had made many friends and some enemies, but in spite of that he always did what was right, to his own thinking, no matter what other people said. He was the right type of man to have in the place he occupied. Mr. Jane alluded in particular to the great work done for the British navy by Prince Louis of Battenburg, whom he described as one of Britain's best admirals. The eulogistic terms in which the lecturer referred to the Prince called forth an enthusiastic response from the audience.

The lecturer then went on to express appreciation of the work of the Navy League. Its influence, he declared, was largely due to the fact that it maintained a non-party attitude. At election times the league simply asked candidates to support a policy which would insure the preponderance of the British navy, in other words adequate defense against any reasonable combination of circumstances. No other organization had done such good work in maintaining the supremacy of the British navy.

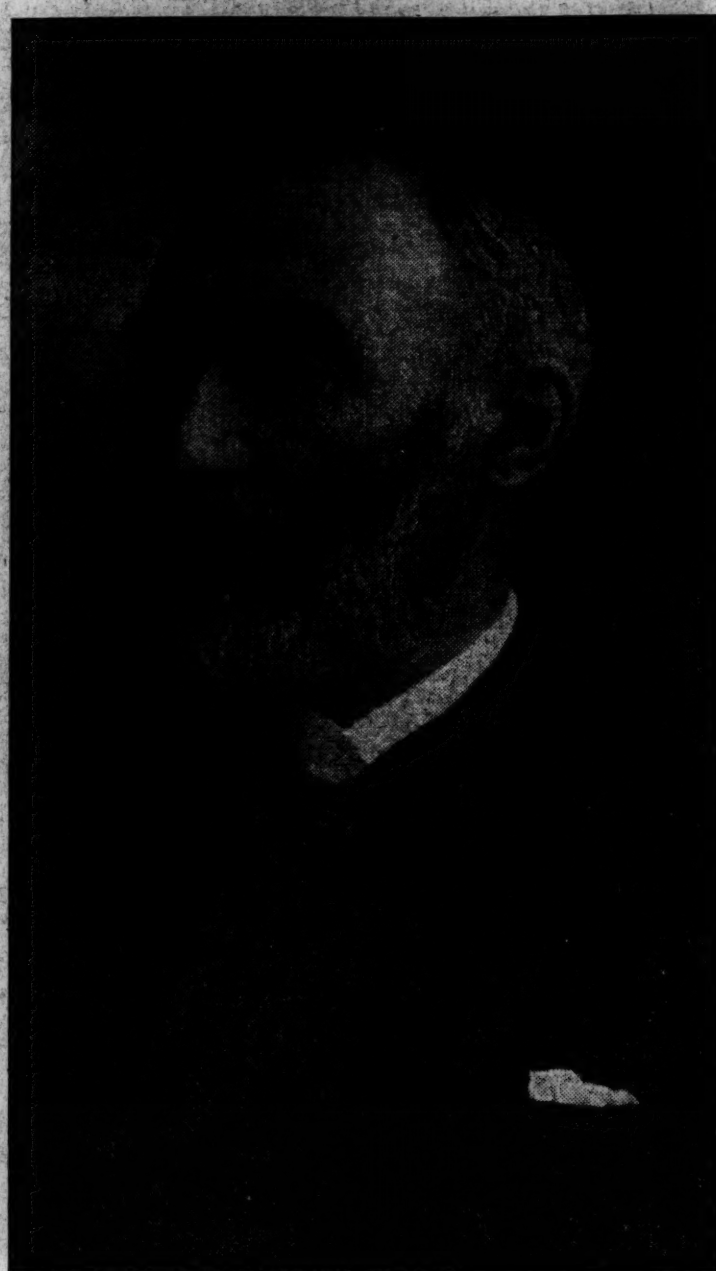
Referring to Mr. Winston Churchill, the lecturer said that he had sometimes been unfairly attacked. It might be said that when he first started he was "green to the job," and possibly did some silly things, but he had not had an easy task. There were people, Mr. Jane added, who asked why Admiral Jellicoe had been placed in command. The answer was easily given. For some time Admiral Jellicoe had been known as the admiral who always won in maneuvers, even when it had been arranged that he should lose. It was impossible to pass over such a man when war time came. Admiral Beatty was the most likely man of the others to show the Nelson touch in this war. In all his engagements he had combined audacity with sound strategy and a knowledge of the probable intentions of the enemy. Even Nelson could have done no more.

The lecturer next dealt with the work done by the navy since the commencement of the war. He paid a warm tribute to Italy for refusing to be dragged into the war at the tail of the central European empire, and said that by keeping out of it she had allowed the Franco-British fleet to bottle up the Austrian navy. In the Baltic the smaller Russian fleet performed a distinct service to the rest of the Allies in keeping touch with the German fleet. Germany could not afford to neglect the Baltic, and she was proportionately unable to throw the whole weight of her naval forces into the North sea.

NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT COLOR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Newfoundland, England's oldest colony, has, in common with all the other colonies, raised a regiment on behalf of the mother country. This regiment is to be presented with a regimental color, the gift of the Newfoundland Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire. The arms of the colony in the center of the cross of St. George are embroidered by hand on a white "field." The color will be presented to the regiment as soon as the last contingent arrives from overseas, and the picturesque ceremony is to take place in Edinburgh.



(Reproduced by permission)

Hugh Brown Brandon, J. P., F. S. A. A., F. C. A.

FUTURE OUTLOOK FOR BENGAL JUTE TRADE IS BRIGHT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—Owing to a variety of circumstances the jute industry of Bengal, which is one of the most important industries in India, is "booming." The mills are making money, because they bought the raw material heavily when its price came down to Rs. 4-8 per maund last September. This remarkable break in prices was due first of all to a bumper crop, and secondly to the exclusion of several important consuming countries from the market. Thus the mills stood to make a good profit on the year's working, even if the demand for gunnies had not been exceptionally brisk. The only point as to which the millers were anxious was whether the low prices which they were paying in September might not have the effect of choking the cultivator off jute, and inducing him to turn his attention to some other crop. At this point, however, the war stepped in still further to assist the millers.

There has been a tremendous demand for jute fabrics on the part of the belligerents, and this is likely to be increased by the exigencies of the wheat trade, both before and after the opening of the Dardanelles. The price of jute has risen sufficiently to encourage the ryots of eastern Bengal to keep on with this crop, so that there is every prospect that the next out-turn will be plentiful. Thus both the present position and the future outlook of Bengal's premier industry are bright.

GERMAN WARNING ISSUED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERNE, Switzerland.—The Berne Socialist paper Berner Tagwacht publishes a military order issued by the Prussian minister for war in November, 1914. The order states that it has been remarked that motor cars returning from Belgium and France and from other war theaters, transport in great quantities articles which have belonged to private persons and have probably been acquired from houses which have been destroyed. Parcels have also been noticed similar to those sent by parents to their sons at the front. Inquiries have shown that the persons found in possession of such articles and those sending them did not always realize that they were exposing themselves to the danger of legal proceedings. To prevent such a practice which might bring dishonor on the army and destroy the sense of honesty, severe supervision will in future be exercised and legal proceedings taken if necessary. The order is signed Von Wandel.

GROWTH OF SYDNEY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—J. B. Trivett lately estimated that the population of Greater Sydney last year reached a total of 752,500, the increase being 27,100. The increase in 10 years has been 240,000. Ku-ring-gai Shire having been added during that period, representing an added population of some 12,000 to 13,000. In the city of Sydney itself, the population has decreased by about 11,000 as compared with 1904, but in the suburbs the resident population has increased on the average by 64 per cent.

LEGISLATION ON DRINK DISCUSSED IN GREAT BRITAIN

Lloyd George Explains Problems in Relation to Bill to Give State Extensive Powers on Sale of Drink in Certain Areas

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON.—In the House of Commons recently on a Monday, the House having to meet on one of its off-days, having refused to proceed with the government drink bill until the taxing question had been settled, the government secured the second reading of the defense of the realm (amendment) (No. 3) bill. This bill, as has already been explained, aimed at giving the government extensive powers as to the sale of drink in areas—prescribed by order in council—in which war material "is being made, or loaded, or unloaded, or dealt with in transit" or "in which men belonging to his Majesty's naval and military forces are assembled."

In these areas the government, if the bill became law as it stood, would be able to close public houses, to acquire, compulsorily, if necessary, any public houses it might require, and generally to take over the entire purchase and supply of liquor for public houses, clubs and off-license shops. It could also start public houses of its own without troubling about a license and, if it chose, could establish a veto on any competition within the areas defined by order in council. As to the liquor supplied under the auspices of the government, the latter was to be given complete freedom of action and was to be at liberty to prohibit spirits altogether if it seemed desirable, to dilute them, to improve their quality, to raise their price and so on, while for the heavier beers it might substitute lighter beers.

Clubs

It was clear, therefore, that what remained of the government drink proposals was not a trifling amount. Mr. Bonar Law described the munitions areas as a gigantic problem. The fact that the government had been compelled to drop their taxing proposals as a whole made it the less likely that they would drop this part of their scheme, and some critics complained that the provisions of the bill were not even more far-reaching in their scope. The chancellor of the exchequer hinted that they might become so later if the scheme worked successfully. There was no serious opposition to the second reading. Leif Jones, a famous temperance advocate, took strong exception to the permanent acquisition of licensed premises by the state and was anxious to delete the word "permanent." Amid the laughter of the House Mr. Lloyd George expressed his surprise that the honorable member for Rushcliffe should wish to see a house closed for 18 months and object on policy to seeing it closed altogether. His honorable friend favored prohibition for 12 months after the war, the period of time during which the bill was to be operative, but as much drink as they could give them afterwards. This, Mr. Lloyd George remarked, was a sad falling from grace. Leif Jones, however, stuck to his point, and announced that he would put down a motion to omit the word permanent, whereupon Mr. Lloyd George urged him to think over the arguments he had advanced, to let them permeate and brew, and perhaps when his spirit was a little more matured, less crude and fiery, it could be let out of bond. On the question of areas, the chancellor said they could not declare an area unless on the whole they had local sentiment behind them. They proposed that the bill should be administered first of all by a central board on which would be representatives of the admiralty, war office and home office, of labor and of employers. On the board there would also be men of rather wider interests and, therefore, helpful on that account. He had been asked about clubs, but the government could not run clubs. It would be impossible, he added, to have a central board on which would be representatives of the admiralty, war office and home office, of labor and of employers. On the board there would also be men of rather wider interests and, therefore, helpful on that account. He had been asked about clubs, but the government could not run clubs. It would be impossible, he added, to have a central board on which would be representatives of the admiralty, war office and home office, of labor and of employers. On the board there would also be men of rather wider interests and, therefore, helpful on that account. He had been asked about clubs, but the government could not run clubs. 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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

WAR PROGRESS EAST AND WEST SEEN IN REVIEW

Survey of War Activities From May 7 to 10 Includes Sinking of Lusitania and Airship Raid at Thames Mouth

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—Two incidents, one vast and impressive, the other not so striking, which occurred during the week-end May 7 to 10, helped to bring home to the people of Great Britain what are called the "realities" of war. These incidents were the sinking of the great Cunard, Lusitania, and the ambitious but somewhat futile airship raid at the mouth of the Thames. The latter may be dealt with first. In the early morning of Monday, May 10, one or more Zeppelins coming in from the northeast flew over Westcliff, Southend, and Leigh at the mouth of the Thames, scattering bombs in their track as they flew. Those who lay awake in the sleeping towns had little more than time to hear the throbbing of the airships' engines, like those of some great liner, growing in volume as it approached, until the houses shook with the tremendous vibration, and then receding in the distance, before the ships that fly by night had come and gone. Here and there was to be heard the sharp crash of exploding bombs, the roofs of houses were for a moment sharply silhouetted against the glare of the explosion, and the air became heavy with the smell of explosives, but that was all. Some damage was done, a shell dropping occasionally directly upon a house and leaving it little more than the skeleton of a house with the interior a mass of flames, but for the most part the shells dropped in open spaces or in the streets. There was only one casualty.

As at other raided places, so it was at Westcliff and Southend. Scarcely had the Zeppelins faded into the morning mist when sleep was banished from every one by a shrill piercing whistle, continuing for over 10 minutes. It was the prearranged signal to warn the people to remain indoors, and the special police and national guard to turn out. It proved to be the signal to draw the people into the streets in a body, and in a few minutes the streets where the worst explosions had occurred and where, therefore, there was most to be seen, were crowded. Every shell hole had its crowd and every unexploded shell its guard of special constables and others. While every one was serious, there was not the slightest trace of panic.

Lusitania

Enough has perhaps been said of the loss of the Lusitania which was sunk on May 7 by a German submarine, understood to be U-39. The great Cunard was steaming at midday on a calm sea when her side was shattered by one or more torpedoes, and she sank in from 18 to 20 minutes. There were on board 292 saloon, 602 second cabin and 361 third-class passengers, a total of 1255, and adding the crew of 651, there were on board altogether 1906 people, of whom 772 were rescued. According to one account a submarine was seen on the port side, about 2½ miles away, just before the explosion, and for a time the Lusitania zigzagged, but then resumed her even course. About an hour later the vessel was struck near the bow, and at once listed to starboard. May 11 the Board of Trade inquiry, presided over by Lord Mersey, had not yet begun its sittings.

In Galicia

The Austro-German offensive in West Galicia began on May 2 and Berlin communiqués claimed that General von Mackensen's army had everywhere pierced and crushed the entire Russian front. On May 6 the Germans, still according to their own account, had reached the Wisloka, the next defensible line after that of the Dunajec and Biala, and crossing this advanced to the Wisloka, 12 miles further east, taking Krosno on that river. By May 9 Berlin reported, German troops had reached the lower Wisloka and the Brzezanka, a stream 10 miles east of the Wisloka. The Russian communiqués after being for some time somewhat vague with reference to this fighting, reported on May 10, that on May 8 and 9 the fighting was chiefly on the front Wiclopole Nowo Tancet. They also reported that after desperate fighting the Austro-German forces succeeded, in the region of Krosno, in crossing the upper part of the Wisloka river. As Wiclopole is situated midway between the Wisloka and the Biala, about 20 miles north of Krosno, these statements practically confirmed the Austro-German claims at least as regarded the geographical extent of the retreat. There was, in the circumstances, reason for believing the Austrian reports that the Russians had lost their hard won grip on the Carpathians from the Dukla to the Uzak pass, the latter of which the Germans had never succeeded in capturing, though Petrograd reports that the Russians had repulsed, with complete success, Russian attacks in the direction of Medelaborz indicated that they still stood firm in the Lypkow pass area.

Baltic Provinces

An incident of the fighting was the surrounding of the town of Riga, which was apparently caught between the two Austro-German advances, from the west and from the south. This division, under the leadership of General Korniloff, was successful in cutting its way through the forces barring its road, and in rejoining the parent corps, though it naturally suffered very heavy losses. Regarding the captures of prisoners the Berlin communiqués stated that between May 2 and 9 von Mackensen's army, alone, took over 80,000 prisoners.

On the evening of May 8 the Germans, taking the offensive, supported by their fleet along the littoral occupied Libau, but the Russians claimed to have the situation in the Baltic provinces successfully in hand. In the region of Shavli they assumed the offensive on a broad front. Further to the south serious fighting occurred, a Bavarian cavalry division, supported by a regiment of infantry of the Prussian guards, surrounding on the east the Russians operating in the direction of Keidany and Beissagola, the former place being some 38 miles northwards along the railway from the junction of the Libau Vilna with the Kovno Vilna line.

Russian cavalry successfully attacked near Zegny station, 28 miles northeast of Kovno, on the fortified Niemen line, and pursued the German forces for several dozen versts. Presumably the German object was to pierce to the rear of the main Russian defensive line and to cut the main railway line.

In West

In the west the British and French began on May 9 a big offensive movement, from the Bois Grenier, south of Arras, a distance of about 25 miles. Sir John French reported that the British first army had attacked the lines between Bois Grenier and Festubert, and gained the ground southeast toward Festubert. At the same time British airmen made successful attacks on the St. André railway junction, north of Lille, on the canal bridge at Don, and on Fournes, Herlies, Illies, Marquilles and La Bassée. Meanwhile the French were making considerable progress to the north of Arras, in the direction of Loos, and to the south of Carceny, particularly in the latter district, where they advanced on a front of seven kilometres, capturing two and sometimes three lines of German trenches. The advance extended at some points to four kilometres in depth. Up to May 10 the French had taken over 3000 prisoners, including 40 officers, and had captured over 10 guns and 50 machine guns. This advance on a twenty-mile front, judging by the French and British reports, was a bigger and more successful Neuve Chapelle, although less trumpeted in the press. The German official report admitted the capture of German trenches between Carceny and Neuville in the course of this offensive, which was stated to have been expected as a reply to the German successes in Galicia. According to Berlin, four fresh army corps were employed in addition to the seasoned troops on this front.

The only other incident of note which occurred about this date was the first German capture of British naval prisoners, seven officers and 88 men being captured. The torpedo boat destroyer Maori was sunk off the Belgian coast by a mine, the crew taking to the boats. The Crusader endeavored to assist, but was driven off after being under heavy fire for 90 minutes, and had to abandon her own boats with their crews, all these crews being later taken to Zeebrugge by the Germans.

EFFECT IN WALES OF COAL EMBARGO

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CARDIFF, South Wales, England.—The Board of Trade's recent announcement as to an embargo on coal on and after May 13, caused a practical cessation of the activity of the Cardiff coal market. A period of indecision ensued as no one was able to make up their mind sufficiently as to the probable effect of the Board of Trade's action, to step in and resume operations, and dealers were inclined to adopt a policy of wait-and-see.

There has been much wonderment as to the reason for the government's action, but satisfaction is felt at the wide-awakeness of the authorities and the feeling seems general that bona fide business will not be greatly interfered with. As a matter of fact coal has been exported on license for some while, but a certain amount of laxity had apparently sprung up. Meanwhile quotations are nominally unchanged with business mostly in suspense. The belief appears to prevail that not only will prices be maintained, but that they will advance as large fresh demands are already in sight.

WAR AND BRITISH FISHING

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The effect of the war on England's sea fishing industry is reflected in the report of the fishery office of the northeastern sea fisheries district of the United Kingdom for the quarter ended March 31. It states that at 15 fishing ports and stations where returns are taken there has been landed wet fish to the amount of 725,409 cwts., and the value of £251,292, a decrease in weight and value respectively of 370,218 cwts., and £65,455, compared with the corresponding period of last year. The total value of all kinds of fish landed is £253,595, a decrease of £63,248. Six ports show increases, but the remainder, especially Grimsby and Hull, show decreases caused by the war. The total value of all the fish landed during the past year, compared with 1913, shows a decrease of £429,979.



(Copyright by Chatterton, Calif.)

New Zealand cavalry leaving Cairo en route for the Dardanelles

GERMAN METHOD OF ANNOUNCING GALICIAN ADVANCE

Journal Protests Against Manner of Making Known War Victories in the Capital

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—The manner in which the news of a recent German success in Western Galicia was heralded in Germany was illustrated by the special message from Berlin published by the Neueste Nachrichten of Munich: With the sanction of the military commander flags are flying from all public buildings and residences here. The reason for the demonstration is said to be that a great victory has been gained in Galicia, but no details have yet reached even official circles.

According to various expostulatory articles which subsequently appeared in the German press—the Tagliche Rundschau described the method I employed as an "obscure sensation"—rumors of a great victory began to be circulated in Berlin at an early hour on the morning of May 5, and people were ordered to display flags without knowing why.

Public buildings were decorated, school children came home saying they had been given a holiday, and the bells began to ring, but still there were no details to hand. Government offices and newspapers were besieged by endless inquiries, and the wildest rumors were afloat. There was talk of the defeat of the British navy in the North sea, of the capture of 20,000 Frenchmen, while others proclaimed a great victory in Poland or the Carpathians with the capture of from 120,000 to 300,000 prisoners and 800 guns. People thronged the streets as they had not done since the memorable days in August last, and in Unter den Linden the Kaiser and the Crown Princess appeared upon a balcony of the latter's palace to receive the ovations of the crowd, though the court also was in complete ignorance of what had happened. The midday papers had no information to give and the semi-official Lokalanzeiger expressed regret that the "rumors" that had prevailed all day were not confirmed. Later in the afternoon the president of the police was able to issue a notice that there had been a great victory in the Carpathians, but that the details were still unknown. The official communication was not published until the evening.

The Tagliche Rundschau, in particular, protested strongly against the manner in which the people had been exposed to such an unnecessary strain. Why was it done? It asked. Had we, had the populace become in any way impatient? Emphatically no. We were living in the utmost confidence and Herr Hindenburg had unlimited credit upon what he could have drawn for weeks and months. And now for official reasons this obscure sensation is thrown to the public. Why? We could have waited. Now, however, when the flags have been flying for half a day on every official building, we should like to know why and for what reason. Has anybody considered what other countries will say when they hear that the whole capital of the German empire has been decked with flags without anyone having half an idea of the reason?

FRENCH WOMAN HONORED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France.—In a recent order of the day issued at the French army headquarters figured the name of Mlle. Morel, postmistress at Rechesy (Upper Rhine). "By her calm courage in the most critical circumstances," it stated, "by her patriotic devotion and by the capable way in which she has carried out her duties since the beginning of the war, Mlle. Morel has rendered such services to the military authorities, to the administration, and to France, as to merit the reward of the brave."

COLONIAL TROOPS PRAISED IN BRITISH ADMIRALTY NOTE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—As the result of the recent fighting at the Dardanelles, in which Australian and New Zealand troops played a conspicuous part, the following telegrams have passed between the first lord of the admiralty and the Governor-general of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Governor of New Zealand, through the colonial office.

First lord's message, dated April 30, 1915:

On behalf of the board of admiralty I express our heartiest congratulations on the brilliant and memorable achievements of the Australian and New Zealand troops at the Dardanelles. The admiralty telegraphs that the fleet is filled with intense admiration at the feat of arms accomplished by the army.

Reply from Governor-general of the Commonwealth of Australia, dated May 1, 1915:

Will you kindly thank the first lord and board of admiralty for congratulations on the brilliant and memorable achievements of the Australian and New Zealand troops at the Dardanelles. The admiralty telegraphs that the fleet is filled with intense admiration at the feat of arms accomplished by the army.

R. MUNRO-FERGUSON.
Reply from Governor of New Zealand, May 1, 1915:

On behalf of myself, my government, and the people of New Zealand, I desire to thank you and the board of admiralty for the very kind message of congratulations which you have sent. It is a source of great gratification to every one in this dominion to feel that their troops have been so closely connected in those arduous operations with the officers and men of the royal navy to whom the empire owes so much.

BRITISH PEOPLE URGED TO CENTER ENERGIES ON WAR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BRISTOL, England.—Speaking at Bristol recently, Mr. Birrell declared that no one could say how long the war would last, or what its ultimate issue might be. It was not a question of optimism or pessimism, but of seeing things as they actually were. The only place, in his opinion, for the optimist, was the place where he was found in thousands, and that was in the trenches. Those at home had no business to be either optimistic or pessimistic. It was their business to see things as they are and to determine, so far as they could, they would be all that they ought to be in the future. They must concentrate all their forces, all their thoughts, and all their energies upon the great task that lay before them. Great things had been done already, but much more remained to be done. They were hardly yet in the thick of the fight.

Proceeding, Mr. Birrell alluded to the landing of the Allies' troops in the Dardanelles, which he described as a glorious feat of arms. It had been said that owing to lack of munitions of war actual operations in the field had been, not "will be" or "may be," but "had been," in the past actually hampered and their success endangered. He believed there was not a word of truth in that statement. At the same time, as Lord Kitchener had explained again and again, they were very anxious that the supply of those munitions should never cease, and should in fact increase, because there was absolutely no limit to the quantity they would want. To talk of peace now was a delusion, and it was not their business to go about Europe begging other countries to come in. The issues were clear and known, and those who came in to help would be received with open arms. They must wait, however, as dignified and powerful allies could wait, until such times as they chose to come in.

RUSSIAN FOURTH MARCH AGAINST HUNGARY HALTS

Correspondent at Budapest Tells of Admirable Austro-German Offensive Movement Carried Out—Russian Front Set Back

(By a Hungarian Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

BUDAPEST, Hungary.—It seems that we have come to the finale of one of the many acts of which the war consists, if we can accept as indisputable what the Austrian communiqué announces as to the Russians having evacuated the Hungarian parts of the Carpathians and retreated all along the line to the Galician side. As a matter of fact, the Austrian report must be true, for it was only natural that the Russian retreat in Western Galicia, as far as Wisloka should result in the retreat of the Russian army in the Carpathians also, an act which brings to an end the fourth attempt of Russia to invade Hungary.

The spring campaign has brought many surprises, the greatest of them the Austro-German well-calculated and admirably carried out offensive movement all along the line in both theaters of war.

We saw that as soon as the Russian offensive in the east had been checked, the spring forces of the central empires, less exhausted than the enemies', took the offensive within almost a week, and in face of a weakened and tired Russian army, gained one victory after another, reaping by these operations a decided advantage. We saw that in the west, the German offensive, although not so successful as in the east, was most marked in more than one place, and the impression thus gained from the operations as a whole gives a good idea of the offensive spirit and strength accumulated for the spring campaign by the central empires. The desperate acts which characterize all these movements, including also the relentless submarine warfare, are all features of the German determination to carry the war to a successful issue.

It is characteristic of the eastern campaign that the Austrian and German forces in Western Galicia have undertaken the offensive and carried it through with such vigor that they not only broke one front of the line, but had to struggle almost everywhere against three lines of fortified trenches, in order to take the position. Descriptions in the Austrian and Hungarian press give some idea of the character of the fighting in Galicia. One of them from the press headquarters in Galicia describes the fighting in one of these battles as of a most severe nature. The attacking infantry, it says, can only proceed very slowly because, after taking one line of trenches it has to occupy it until the artillery comes nearer and has time to bombard the second and third, in order to prepare the position for the infantry to attack. This form of frontal attack constitutes a novel feature of warfare, and before the infantry attack can be delivered the enemy positions have to be bombarded sometimes for days without ceasing. At Neu Sandetz the fighting is so vehement at the moment of writing, that it is immensely difficult even to arrange for the despatch of the prisoners and the booty to the rear. The reports state that up to May 5, that is on the third day of these battles, the Austro-German forces took 30,000 Russian prisoners, 20 guns and more than 50 machine guns. The Austrians

on the third day of the battle succeeded in crossing the Dunajec at that point where it joins the Vistula. The Austro-German artillery was between the Dunajec and Wisloka, engaging the Russian lines.

As the Russian front in the Carpathians is affected by the fall of Gorlice, so the Russian positions on the banks of the Nida must be influenced by the results of the fighting on the Dunajec and Wisloka. A Russian movement southwards towards the Carpathians could stand but little chance of success, and we may assume the accuracy of the Vienna communiqué to the effect that Hungary has again been freed from the Russian invasion.

AUSTRO-GERMAN FUTURE RELATIONS GIVEN DISCUSSION

Opinion Advanced Alliance With Austria Should Be Settled During Progress of War

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—Much has been written in Germany since the outbreak of war on the probable continuation of the present close cooperation of that country with Austria-Hungary, and on the possible conclusion of an even closer alliance. The Vorwaerts recently observed, however, that the view set forth in the preface to the German white book as to the community of interests between the two countries was by no means shared, for example, by the Free Conservative Post and the Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung shortly after the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia in July last.

Recently the Post took advantage of the opportunity offered by the review of a book to deprecate premature conclusions as to the situation of Austria-Hungary after the war. The Deutsche Tageszeitung also has declared against a closer alliance with Austria-Hungary. There are things, it wrote, so clear and obvious that one avoids laying special stress upon them and their consequences. To that category belongs the great fact that the alliance has held good in every sense of the word. If we mention it today it is because of a certain feeling of astonishment that in Germany, as well as in Austria-Hungary there is an ever-increasing demand in favor of an alteration, a further development it is called, in the terms of the alliance. In pamphlets and in newspaper articles it is argued that with the end of the war, or even before that, the moment will come when the alliance between the two states must be made closer politically. Despite our honest endeavors we must frankly own that we can find no adequate reason for such a view. The Deutsche Tageszeitung was also averse from the proposal that the treaty of alliance should be ratified by the representatives of the people in both countries, and published as a state paper.

Herr Naumann, on the other hand, voiced what appears to be the more popular view in the Hilde recently. It was Bismarck's custom, he pointed out, to strike while the iron was hot. If he had waited for the conclusion of peace to proclaim the German empire that institution might never have come into being. What, he asked, would Bismarck do now, in the midst of war. Who could say all that he would do? One thing only was certain that he would finally settle the alliance with Austria while the war was still in progress. He would not wait until calm reigned again in the Carpathians, and financial schemes had absorbed public attention.

MOROCCO TRADE EXHIBITION
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
PARIS, France.—General Lytaey, resident general of Morocco, has already taken steps to organize an exhibition at Casablanca this summer for the purpose of advertising French goods and also of making better known the Moroccan products which are suitable for exportation. Up to the time that war was declared, the Moroccan market was largely supplied with German and Austrian goods, and the exhibition, headed by General Lytaey, and is sanctioned by the French government will enable French articles to take the place which the former products had occupied in the country.

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PAN-AMERICAN UNION'S WORK IN CONFERENCE

How Great Organization Was Conducted Which Resulted in Recent Meeting Intended to Make Relations Closer

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor.)
WASHINGTON—Whatever benefits may accrue as a result of the deliberations between the Pan-American Union and those of South and Central America during that last week of May which marked the Pan-American financial conference, too much credit for the success of the entire event cannot be given the Pan-American Union, of which John Barrett is the director-general. In association with Francisco J. Yanes, the assistant director of the union, as well as the entire staff attached to this organization in the magnificent structure where the main sessions were held, Mr. Barrett displayed an executive skill and geniality which not only produced its effect in the way all the arrangements were carried out, but became reflected individually as the delegates from Latin-America availed themselves of the unmatched facilities afforded by the Pan-American Union in its splendidly equipped home.

It is no reflection upon the excellent work performed by the predecessors of Mr. Barrett to say that it is during the past eight years this international organization has risen most strikingly to its possibilities. William E. Curtis, (Clinton Furbish, Joseph P. Smith, W. W. Rockhill, and William C. Fox, each of these former director-generals gave of their best in the interest of this blending of the aims and desires of the American republics. The history of the Pan-American Union is a record of personal service by all connected with this union, and a characterization of the great work performed, culminating, as it were, in the conference conducted under the auspices of the secretary of the treasury, William G. McAdoo, could scarcely be undertaken at a more propitious moment than the present while the Latin-American guests of the United States government are visiting leading cities and coming in touch with the captains of industry of the country, many of whom were in Washington during the conference week as delegates representing North American interests through their appointment to various committees by the secretary of the treasury.

Efficiency of Staff

As showing the efficiency of the Pan-American Union from the director-general down the entire scale, the Pan-American Union Bulletin, of which Franklin Adams is the editor, issued its May number on Saturday as a complement to the conference, not only containing a summary of the proceedings, but magnificently illustrated with photographic reproductions of the opening ceremonies, when President Wilson made his great address of welcome, and including pictures of the various delegations. This issue of the Bulletin will long remain an example of enterprise. The staff literally labored day and night to have the work completed for the last sessions, and as the secretary of the treasury bade the delegates goodbye Saturday afternoon, as chairman of the conference, to meet them in the evening during the great banquet in the Hall of the Americas, each visitor was handed a copy of the official publication of the Union.

Mr. Barrett can be said to be exceptionally fortunate in the staff with which he has surrounded himself. With Mr. Adams, as editor of the Bulletin, there are associated Edward Albee, William A. Reid, Harry O. Sandberg, and William P. Montgomery. The chief statistician is C. W. Wells. As the Bulletin is issued separately in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French the linguistic requirements of the staff are exceptional. The French edition is made necessary because of the fact that in Haiti the national language is French; Brazilians speak Portuguese, hence the edition in that language.

While the ambassadors and ministers of South and Central America have long known the value of the Columbus library, which is an integral part of the Pan-American Union, those of the delegates not before in the United States found the collections of books and other data, such as maps and statistics, a revelation.

The library is the only one of its kind in the world. The chief librarian is C. E. Babcock, who has associated with him Mr. Dana and William Mahoney. The card index system, whereby record is kept of many thousands of photographs from all parts of the three Americas, is perhaps unequalled anywhere.

Details of Work

In the matter of receiving an enormous amount of mail, and also as regards shipping the bulletins and other matter to every one of the republics as well as to inquirers for information in all parts of the world, the prevailing system is beyond criticism. W. J. Kolb is chief of the mailing room. Much printing is done on the premises under the direction of George F. Hirschman, who has for his assistant Harold Godfrey. Both are working under the instructions of Mr. Kolb. Besides these many other persons are required to keep the work going. More than 7000 cuts for illustrations are now recorded and in an instant any desired cut can be produced.

Among the many impressions to be carried away by the delegates to the Pan-American financial conference, not the least should be those received

in the building of the Pan-American Union. John Barrett stands today as a singularly confirmed in his oft-repeated words that the various Latin-American republics could be brought to work in unison providing the right opportunity and the right motive were made the moving forces in such a coming together of the Americas. Whatever, therefore, may be accomplished as a result of the conference, no matter what obstacles may arise in opposition to any concerted movement for an all-American policy, whatever pessimists may advance as arguments against Pan-American unity, the fact remains that the undiminished optimism of Director General Barrett and his staff is a refutation of any utterance that it is not worth while to cleave strongly to an ideal. The Pan-American financial conference is the best confirmation of the fact that the American republics are able to get together, and getting together, devise something that is bound to bear lasting fruit for the benefit of the generation ahead.

WORK MAY START ON WATERWAY THIS SUMMER

Illinois Governor Only Awaits Passage of Appropriation Bill to Begin Excavation

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Springfield, Ill.)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—No time will be lost in starting work on the 8-foot waterway from Chicago to the gulf, Governor Dunne announces on the passage of the \$5,000,000 bill by the Legislature. He will name his commission as soon as possible in order to have it organized for business when the law goes into effect July 1. It is said that he hopes to see active work begin by the middle of August.

Illinois' part in the big waterway is to add the connecting link between the Great lakes and the Mississippi by clearing out a channel along the Illinois river. Half a century ago the Illinois and Michigan canal supplied the juncture the state is again seeking. Railroad transportation caused it to fall into disuse. Governor Dunne's waterway scheme is to utilize both the Illinois river and the old canal bed.

The distance to be covered by this joint channel is 65 miles between Joliet, the end of the sanitary district canal, and Utica, whence south the Illinois river is navigable to the Mississippi.

Barges only will be able to utilize this 8-foot waterway. Business men see a tremendous opportunity for trade through this cheaper transportation south. Opponents of the measure were not wanting, who made a strong fight for a waterway accommodating sea-going vessels. Foremost among these was Congressman Henry T. Rainey of Carrollton, Ill. The bill passed both houses of the Legislature by a substantial majority. Money will be raised by the sale of bonds bearing 4 per cent interest.

On the passage of the measure Governor Dunne gave out the following statement: "A navigable waterway from the lakes to the gulf has been the prophecy and recommendation of the statesmen of Illinois since before its admission to the Union of states. That prophecy and recommendation has finally blossomed into a reality in so far as the Legislature is concerned."

"The law just passed will enable the state of Illinois, unless unforeseen and unrecognized legal difficulties intervene, to open up to the commerce of the lakes an unobstructed passage from the Great lakes to the gulf and thus take advantage of the revolution in commerce which has resulted from the opening of the Panama canal."

"The law will go into effect on July 1 of this year and I hope to have the commission provided by the law organized for effective work at that time. The work should be constructed promptly, efficiently and economically and devoid of all selfish interest of any character."

"When this waterway is opened to public navigation I predict that it will be recognized as of state-wide importance and not in the interest of any particular locality or class of citizens, and that a tremendous commerce will develop between the Great lakes and the gulf."

PAGEANT OF NATIONS HELD AT SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Immigration from the old world to the new and the assimilation of newcomers were represented in the pageant "The Coming of the Nations," which was the feature of the commencement exercises of the International College Tuesday afternoon. Eighteen countries were represented by over 100 participants, and dance, song and tableau expressed the history and customs of the nations. Over 1000 persons were seated on the campus when the march began.

CONFERENCE TO BE SOUGHT

It was voted last night at a special meeting of the Creamery Workers Union to try to arrange a conference with the employers with regard to the proposed wage and working rules. In the event of refusal the grievance will be presented to the Boston Central Labor Union.

PRINCIPAL TO LEAVE

Arthur W. Lee, principal of the Malden high school has accepted a position as principal of the Technical high school in Providence and will go there this fall. His salary will be \$3200, with an increase to \$3500 after two years. He came to Malden from Needham high school in 1909.

PAN-AMERICAN FLAG FOR USE AT SEA URGED

Declaration of Interdependence of Western Hemisphere Nations Proposed to Delegates by the Mayor of Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA—The delegates to the recent Pan-American conference in Washington visiting here Tuesday to a proposal from Mayor Blankenburg of Philadelphia that there should be a declaration of interdependence by 13 or more nations of the western hemisphere which would assure safety on the seas to commerce and which should protect its ships with an international flag, the symbol of a new "nation of nations." The mayor spoke in Independence hall.

The text of the declaration of interdependence proposed by Mayor Blankenburg before the Pan-American delegates follows: "At various times in the course of human events it has become necessary for men to combine for mutual protection and welfare. Thus far such movements have been within nations; but it has long been felt that the time would come when all the nations must unite for one grand purpose."

The "Interdependence" Plan

We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all nations are endowed with certain inalienable rights; that among these is the right to protect and develop the life, liberty and happiness of their peoples; that to secure these rights customs have become established among nations, deriving their sanction from the consent of the nations. Such customs are intended to enable the nations of the earth to carry on international affairs and commerce in harmony. When, however, existing customs fail to accomplish these ends, it is the right of the nations to alter or to abolish them, and to institute an international, shaping its powers in such form as shall seem to them most likely to effect their safety, happiness and prosperity.

Customs long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience has shown that mankind is more disposed to endure while evils are endurable than to right them by abolishing the forms to which they have been accustomed. But when established usage has failed to preserve harmony among the nations, to secure them from assault by their neighbors and to afford full opportunity to all nations for human and material development, then it is the duty of the nations to organize a representative international, with power to make and to enforce international law.

Flag Conference Proposed

We, therefore, citizens of many nations, assembled without representative authority, but as men and brethren, declare that the same principles of cooperation and democracy which prompted our brethren to meet in Philadelphia 139 years ago are fundamental, and should be applied to dealings between nations as at that time to dealings within a single nation; that the same spirit which then enabled 13 separate colonies with independent armies, tariffs, postage and other sovereign functions to form a political union will now enable 13 or more nations to inaugurate a new form of friendship.

We repudiate both the spirit of forceful aggression and the "status quo" doctrine. We declare our belief that the happiness of one people cannot be founded on the unhappiness of another—nor can the prosperity of a nation be founded on the ruins of a weaker state. We hold that there must be an equality of opportunity for nations as for individuals and that the seas must be free for all nations.

We recommend, as a first step toward attaining this end, the establishment and use of an international trade flag. We most earnestly hope that the head of some great government will soon call the nations together to decide what purposes and forms of activities can immediately be protected by such a flag. We believe the need is so great at this tragic time that all people will unitedly respond.

Senor Triana Speaks

Sr. Santiago Perez Triana of Colombia was a speaker at a dinner given by Philadelphia business men in honor of the visitors. He said business men and bankers in the United States would have difficulty developing trade with South and Central America unless they conformed to the standards of those countries, made the right prices and were willing to extend terms of credit such as the southern republics have received from Europe in the past.

Trade, said Senor Triana, is not conducted along altruistic lines, but is a matter of dollars and cents. The United States, he pointed out, has a wonderful opportunity today to get the trade which Europe once had, but it must make the same effort to supply the needs of South and Central America as was made by European nations.

On a Tour of the City

Before the dinner the delegates were taken on a trip to the Philadelphia navy yard and around the harbor. They visited two of the largest shipyards in the East, saw the splendidly equipped Oklahoma on the ways, part of her turret guns mounted and some of her ground paint on. They went through another shipyard from the docks to the machine shops, and then to vary their inspection trip were taken through a large hat factory.

The delegates were taken also to the Betsy Ross home, where Miss Sarah Wilson, the great-granddaughter of the colonial seamstress who made the first flag, presented another banner to the

government of the United States. The new banner is white and bears a single blue star. It is designed to be the international emblem of the Pan-American merchant marine which Philadelphians hope will be established.

SCOTTISH RITE OF INDIANAPOLIS HAS CELEBRATION

Golden Jubilee of the Establishment of Lodge of Perfection and Coordinate Bodies Is Held

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Indianapolis, Ind.)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A gathering of such interest to Masonry in the middle west has just been held here. More than 3000 members assembled in the state coliseum in observance of the golden jubilee of the institution of the Scottish Rite in the valley of Indianapolis. The affair was closed by a dinner, at which numbers of addresses on the work of Masonry were delivered. As the result of this gathering it is probable that plans will soon be completed for the construction of a new cathedral, the structure to be a memorial to the Indiana pioneers in the Scottish Rite.

The existing temple was regarded as a magnificent piece of work when completed, but the remarkable growth of the order and the expansion of the city have made a change advisable. Members of the Scottish Rite own a valuable quarter block at Meridian and North streets, and on this land a new temple to cost not less than \$500,000 is to be erected as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. The consistory is in such a flourishing condition that the building of the cathedral will not present financial difficulties, and if designs of the promoters do not go astray the cathedral will take its place as one of the most splendid in the country. Resolutions which were presented to the 3000 members attending will be referred to the Adornam Lodge of Perfection at its next regular meeting. Official confirmation, it is believed, will be given.

The jubilee was an interesting event. The Masons heard, among others, William L. Taylor on "A Glimpse Into the Future," and John H. Holliday on "The History of Scottish Rite Masonry in the Valley of Indianapolis." "Fifty years ago," said Mr. Taylor, "the Indiana Consistory of Scottish Rite Masons was chartered. Seven true, faithful and noble men were its founders. They filled a large space in the public affairs of this state, and some of them in the United States. One of them served as a member of the cabinet of the great President and emancipator—Abraham Lincoln."

The address of Mr. Holliday embraced the history, to some extent, of Scottish Rite Masonry in this country. The branch of which he spoke originated 12 remote times, although its recorded history is entirely modern. It existed in the eighteenth century in partial and varied forms in several countries of Europe, but toward the end of that period it had developed magnificently. On May 31, 1801, the southern supreme council of the United States was established at Charleston, S. C. On Aug. 3, 1813, the "supreme council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States" was established at New York with a jurisdiction that embraced all the northern states east of the Mississippi river.

It was in April, 1863, that pioneer Masons in Indianapolis expressed a desire to broaden. In May a petition was sent to the supreme council, then in session at Boston, for a dispensation for a Lodge of Perfection and a Council of Princes of Jerusalem. Sanction was readily obtained, and by fall of the same year organization was effected. Later a chapter and consistory were added. These 50 years of Scottish Rite Masonry in the valley of Indianapolis have been full of events. "Probably 10,000 persons from all parts of the state and usually men of mark," said Mr. Holliday "have passed in and out of the rite in Indianapolis and there is no apparent cessation in its rapid increase."

CLASS LEADERS AT ANNAPOLIS NAMED

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—June week with its usual gaieties and its series of formal functions woven about the coming of the members of the naval committees of Congress to inspect the institution, opened at the naval academy Tuesday.

The following is given as the standing of the first 10 men in the graduating class, the first five of whom are "star" members: Richard R. Adams, Washington, D. C.; Lynde D. McCormick, Berryville, Va.; Ralph McK. Nelson, Jr., Peekskill, N. Y.; Henry C. Tovey, Watseka, Ill.; Mark L. Sperry, Jr., Waterbury, Conn.; Robert N. S. Baker, Washington, D. C.; William Nelson, Minneapolis, Minn.; Arthur C. Davis, Lincoln, Neb.; Wesley J. Shofner, Sonoma, Cal.; and John McC. Manley, Columbus, O.

RAILWAY CONFESSES JUDGMENT BANGOR, Me.—In the United States district court here Tuesday Judge Clarence Hale presiding, the Canadian Pacific railway, charged on 10 counts with violation of the 16-hour law as to the employment of trainmen, was fined \$10 and costs on each count, the defendant confessing judgment.

HARVARD MONTHLY OFFICERS

Harvard monthly officers for the next college year have been chosen as follows: R. Stuart Mitchell, Cincinnati, O., editor-in-chief; John R. Dos Passos of Washington, D. C., secretary; Charles A. Trafford of Worcester, treasurer; and Waldo H. Shattuck of Woburn, circulation manager.

VOCATIONAL TEACHING PLAN FOUND POPULAR

Commissioner Snedden Reports Upon Educational Progress as Shown by Exhibits at the San Francisco Exposition

Conspicuous lines of education development throughout the country, as found by Dr. David Snedden, commissioner of education for Massachusetts at the Panama-Pacific exposition, are, first, insistence on the desirability and feasibility of vocational education as a phase of public education, and second insistence on the practicability of the extended education of those children whose development is secured along lines different from those laid down for the average child, and largely through hand work.

Dr. Snedden has just returned from the exposition, where he served as international juror. He reports unusual interest in the West as regards newer developments in education. In addition to the two mentioned, the "intermediate school" is being carefully worked out. "The Massachusetts exhibit of vocational and textile education is attracting much attention he says. In at least one third of the states of the Union, legislation of one form or another has been enacted within the last two or three years looking to the establishment of vocational education. This year Pennsylvania appropriated nearly \$1,000,000 for this purpose, while California has just enacted a law and appropriated \$100,000 for beginnings along these lines. As a consequence not only educators but a great many other citizens are studying the fairly complete exhibit installed by Massachusetts, with a view to discovering ways and means to produce the best results," says Mr. Snedden.

Educational exhibits at the exposition are of an exceedingly varied character. A few of the states, notably New York and Massachusetts, have fairly complete exhibits. By far the most attractive exhibit of education, and one which is proving most illuminating to all Americans, is that of the Philippine islands. Probably a complete system of education has never before been so thoroughly exhibited to the public, he says, as that of the Philippines, and Americans should be greatly encouraged by what they see there, as this results from our effort to advance our "colonial dependency."

Dr. Snedden spent several days visiting Los Angeles schools where, in addition to a variety of new forms of manual and technical secondary education, the so-called "intermediate school" has recently seen its most extensive development. As a means of improving the education of children between 12 and 15 years of age, Dr. Snedden believes that the intermediate school is the most successful administrative device recently developed, and Los Angeles schools of this type, with their adequate new buildings, furnish an excellent illustration of how the work should be done. It is Dr. Snedden's opinion that in many respects the Panama-Pacific exposition is the most successful ever held. China has made an unusually strong exhibit, especially along educational lines, he says.

PROGRAM FOR FARMERS' FIELD MEETING ISSUED

Lectures, Exhibits and Contests to Feature Event to Be Held at Leominster Soon

Final arrangements have been completed for the summer field meeting of the state board of agriculture, to take place at the Pines stock farm, owned by L. L. Richardson of Leominster, on Thursday, June 10. The day's program will open at 10:30 a. m. with a lecture on bees by Dr. Burton N. Gates, state inspector of apiaries. He will have some hives of bees on hand to illustrate his talk. At 11:15 Frank A. Brady will give a talk on "The Use of Concrete for Farm Purposes." At the same time, a contest in judging of draft horses will be conducted, the contest to be divided into two classes, one open to practical farmers, in which prizes will be \$12, \$8 and \$4, and one open to boys in which prizes will be \$8, \$5 and \$3.

Luncheon will be served at noon, and the board of agriculture has made arrangements for a picnic lunch to be

served on the grounds at a moderate price.

At 1:30 p. m. Prof. J. A. McLean of the Massachusetts Agricultural College will lecture on "Draft Horses for the Farm," and following his talk Mr. Richardson will show some of the horses which are being raised on the place. There also will be an exhibit of modern farm tools and machinery, and an especially interesting feature will be exhibition work of a new type of light and inexpensive farm tractor, which it is believed will prove valuable on some of the larger New England farms.

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CANADIAN FARM SCHOOL WORK IS TO BE EXTENDED

OTTAWA, Ont.—Agreements which have been entered into between the Dominion department of agriculture and two of the provincial governments provide for important advances in agricultural instruction under the agricultural instruction act. Ontario and British Columbia are the two provinces with which agreements have been made so far, but agreements with the other provinces are on the way and will probably be completed in the near future.

The Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, and Dr. C. C. James, who has particular charge of the administration of the act, are giving a great deal of care to the arrangements under which the provinces will spend the money granted by the Dominion this year, says the Montreal Star.

The Ontario agreement provides for an expenditure of \$266,013.64. A good deal of this amount will be spent on the extension of the work already in progress. The principal features of the program are the appropriation of \$20,000 for agricultural instruction in the

served on the grounds at a moderate price.

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public schools, \$81,000 for additional buildings at the Guelph Agricultural College and \$114,000 for the work of district representatives of the department of agriculture.

The British Columbia program provides for an outlay of \$58,265.04, out of which the usual demonstration work will be carried on, and \$15,000 will be used for agricultural instruction in the public and high schools of the province.

TEXAS RAILROAD TAXES FIXED AUSTIN, Tex.—The intangible values of the railroads, ferry and bridge companies of Texas were fixed recently by the state tax board, the aggregate being \$173,441,322, as compared with \$162,851,511 in 1914, an increase of \$10,589,811, says the Dallas News. In 1913 the aggregate was \$107,992,000, there being a reduction of \$5,140,489 in 1914.

SCHOOL BOND LEVY VOTED MINNEAPOLIS, Kan.—At a special school bond election held here recently the electors voted a bond levy of \$42,000 to be used in building a new city school building in this city, says the Topeka Capital.

WEDDING GIFTS AT Stowell's

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

COOKIES THAT WILL NOT LAST LONG

Wherever there are children there is a steady demand for cookies—not a few cookies, but plenty of cookies. Youngsters and busy housewives will both welcome recipes which give the maximum result with the smallest amount of labor, and this last means dropped cookies, not rolled ones. They are not intended, however, solely for the little hands that grope in the cookie crock, but will be much appreciated by the older members of the family and by afternoon guests.

English Cookies—Two cups of brown sugar, one cup of lard and butter, two well-beaten eggs, one level teaspoonful of soda, one of baking powder sifted in three cups of flour, one teaspoonful of nutmeg, two cups of seeded raisins. Mix in the order given. Drop from a spoon into a slightly greased pan and bake in a quick oven.

Oatmeal Cookies No. 1—One cupful of butter, two cups of sugar, creamed together; two eggs, well beaten, six tablespoonfuls of milk, two cups of oatmeal, two cups of flour with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder sifted in it, spices to taste. Mix in the order given and drop in small amounts (about a teaspoonful to each cookie) on a greased pan. Chopped nuts and raisins are an improvement and a variation.

Oatmeal Cookies No. 2—One cupful of sugar, creamed together; two eggs well beaten, one half teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of almond extract, one teaspoonful of baking powder, two cups of uncooked prepared oats. Mix in the order given and drop with a teaspoon in

cakes one and a half inches apart. Bake 15 to 20 minutes in an oven not too hot. These cookies will be very thin and crisp.

Date Cookies—Beat four eggs well, add two cups of sugar and beat again; then add two teaspoonfuls of baking powder sifted in two cups of flour, one teaspoonful of vanilla, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one pound of dates stoned and cut, one half cupful of pecan meats, coarsely cut up. Drop on a greased tin.

Rocks—One cup of butter and lard, 1½ cups brown sugar, three eggs well beaten, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in 1½ tablespoonfuls of hot water, 3¼ cups of flour into which have been sifted one half teaspoonful of salt and one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one cupful of nut meats, broken; one half cupful of raisins, one half cupful of currants. Mix in the order given. Drop on a greased tin.

Peanut Cookies—Four tablespoonfuls of butter, one half cupful of sugar, two eggs well beaten, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one half teaspoonful of salt, sifted together with 1½ cups of flour, four tablespoonfuls of milk, one teaspoonful of lemon juice, and one cupful of chopped peanuts. Mix in the order given and drop from a teaspoon.

Chocolate Macaroons—Three squares of chocolate, the whites of three eggs, one pound of pulverized sugar. Melt the chocolate over boiling water, add gradually the sugar and last of all the well-beaten eggs. Drop on greased tins and bake in a moderate oven.

GOWN BOTH PRACTICAL AND SMART

Here is a gown that is simple and practical enough for morning walks and the like and which at the same time is smart and attractive in its lines. It combines the open neck with long sleeves and that combination makes one of the newest and most fashionable features of the season.

The skirt is in two pieces and semi-circular in style and it ripples and flares

as if it were made of a single piece. The blouse is used, khaki is desirable as well as linen and cotton poplin. The blouse would be serviceable made of handkerchief lawn or of tub silk or of any similar material.

In place of the plain color, striped lawn or striped silk could be used and what is known as the "awning" stripe is greatly in vogue and would be very pretty with plain collar and cuffs. Piqué is coming into its own again and a piqué skirt would be handsome with a blouse of lawn or batiste with collar and cuffs of piqué.

For medium size, the blouse will require 3¼ yards of material 27 inches wide, 2½ yards 36, 2 yards 44, and for the skirt will be needed 4¼ yards 27 inches wide, 3½ yards 36 or 2½ yards 44 inches wide; it is 2 yards and 24 inches wide at the lower edge.

The pattern of the blouse (8379) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inch bust measure and of the skirt (8671A) in sizes from 24 to 34 inch waist measure. They can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

DEMAND FOR BEST FANCY WORK

There is a demand for fancy work if it is of sufficiently high standard, and made in the shape that people want, said an expert recently. The woman who wants to do fancy work to sell would do well to inform herself first as to what the newest articles of the season are. Those who are in touch with this line of work know that styles in fancy work change frequently, and when an article is not in vogue it is unsalable. If one does not live near enough to a large city to see for herself what the large stores and women's exchanges are offering for sale, she can write to these places, or secure catalogues, or in various ways learn what is offered for sale, and what there is the greatest demand for. One may be sure that the high-class shops will have the latest information regarding the newest styles and best sellers.

Unless one is an expert in the combination of colors it is better for one to do the white embroidery. Sofa pillows are articles that many women like to make and frequently attempt to sell, but many of these have to be rejected because of poor color combinations. It is better to use a good qual-

ity of a simple material than a poor quality of a more pretentious fabric. A good, firm linen or canvas can be made into a pillow that is artistic and beautiful, but a cheap silk or satin could never be made into anything but an ordinary article, however much work might be put into it.

gorgeous in gayest blue and gold and scarlet, there is quite a different protection.

These jeweled beauties, called butterflies of the sea, live in shallow tide pools and near coral reefs, where pursuers dare not follow them.

While many fish have an extraordinary power of adapting themselves to their backgrounds, literally changing the colors and the patterns of their skins, and thus rendering themselves invisible to enemies, there are others that seem to make themselves as conspicuous as possible, flaunting their vivid colors, one would say, daring about like flashing rainbows. This is because nature in her profusion has given to one species a certain means of defense, and to another species a different means. Thus the brilliantly hued mackerel fears nothing that swims, not even the shark, because he knows that his unequalled swiftness can save him. And in tropical waters, swarming with fish



Children's Party Frocks Made of Flowered Fabrics

There is never quite such a delightful stir in the house as when the children are going to a party. Such brushing of curls, such donning of patent leather slippers, such tying of sashes! Most important of all, however, is the party frock; for this, of all her dresses, most delights the little girl.

This year she will be daintier than usual, if the new flowered materials in-

duced for children's modes are adopted. Once on a time nothing but white was deemed appropriate for one's "best dress"; but the return to Kate Greenaway patterns has brought back the popularity of figured fabrics, and the shirtings, cordings, pinkings and ruffles seen in big sister's summer frocks are repeated in the smaller one's dress-up clothes.

In the sketch reproduced here, the larger child wears a simple but decidedly "party" dress of soft blue chiffon tulle, with a small flower-petal figure in white. The skirt is very full, and is drawn in just above the hem by two puffs formed by rows of shirring. Shirring also appears at the rounded neck and just above the full ruffles on the short puffed sleeves. A black velvet girdle high under the arms has two

long ends reaching to the hem of the frock in the back. The large hat worn with the dress has a brim of plain blue silk, shirred, the crown being formed of the material used in the frock. A bow and streamers of black velvet ribbon complete it.

Meanwhile, little sister also has a floral design worked out on her own frock. She looks like a rosebud in the short full skirt of plaited lawn, with tiny pink roses applied between the plaits. The tight plain little waist is very quaint, with its bunch of rosebuds at one side and pink organdie frills at neck and shoulders—for the child's party dress has no sleeves. Her wee mushroom bonnet is of the lawn, with a full puffed crown and a brim showing the applied roses. She wears a black velvet bow and streamers, too.

Cold-Pack Way of Canning Fruits and Vegetables

The cold-pack method of canning is simply this; says a writer for the Country Gentleman: Place the product to be canned in the jars in a raw state if fruit, or after scalding, blanching and cold dipping if vegetables; add syrup, brine, or hot water as the case may be, put rubber and top in place, and then cook. This method has the advantage of retaining the delicate flavor of the fruit or vegetable and it requires less labor than any other method.

Prepare your product for canning in much the same way as you have always done. Remove the skins from tomatoes, peaches, and other products by scalding in boiling hot water for about a minute—just enough to loosen the skins—and then quickly plunging in cold water. A kitchen paring knife will do the rest. In the case of vegetables other than tomatoes, blanch for a few minutes in scalding hot water to remove objectionable acids and to reduce the bulk in order to insure a full pack.

Pack the products in the jars. If you are canning berries or fruit fill the spaces about the products with syrup. Since tomatoes are 94 per cent water no water should be added to this pack. Other vegetables require some water, and a little salt should be added to flavor. Place rubbers and tops in position. With screw top jars screw down the tops until they catch but are not tight. Do not try to force them. If you are using jars with wire clamps leave the lever clamps up. Place jars in your canning outfit and cook the required time. The instructions divide the fruits into

four general classes: Soft fruits, such as peaches, berries, plums, and the like; sour berry fruits, such as currants, gooseberries, and cranberries; hard fruits, such as apples and pears; and citrus fruits.

Always invert jars to cool and to test the joints after the covers have been tightened and before the products have been cooled. It is the poorest economy to use last year's rubbers.

Soft Fruits—Prepare as you always have, pack in jars and add boiling hot syrup of about 18 per cent density. Place rubbers and tops in position, not tight, and sterilize 16 minutes in the hot water canner, 10 minutes in the water seal outfit, 8 minutes in the steam pressure canner, or 5 minutes in the aluminum pressure cooker under 10 or 15 pounds of steam. Remove the jars and tighten covers. Invert to cool.

Sour Berry Fruits—To can sour berry fruits blanch them in hot water for one minute. Remove and dip quickly in cold water. Pack berries closely in containers and add hot syrup. Place rubbers and caps in place and sterilize 16 minutes in hot water outfit, 12 minutes in

water seal canner, 10 minutes in steam pressure canner under 5 pounds of steam, or 5 minutes in the aluminum pressure cooker under 15 pounds of steam. Remove and tighten tops.

Hard Fruits—If you wish to can apples, pears, or other hard fruits, remove the skins when necessary by blanching one to one and a half minutes and plunging in cold water. Pack in jars and add boiling syrup. Place rubbers and tops in position and sterilize 20 minutes in hot water canner, 12 minutes in water seal, 8 minutes under 5 pounds of steam, or 6 minutes in the pressure cooker under 15 pounds of steam pressure. Remove and tighten tops.

Citrus Fruits—Remove the skins and surface pulp. Plunge in boiling water for about a minute and a half, and dip quickly into cold water. Pack in jars and add boiling hot syrup. Place rubbers and caps in place and sterilize 12 minutes in the hot water outfit, 8 minutes in the water seal type, 6 minutes under 5 pounds of steam pressure, or 4 minutes in the aluminum pressure cooker under 15 pounds of steam. Remove jars and tighten covers.

HOME WORK WHICH AMATEUR CAN DO

A man living in the suburbs of a large city wanted a pair of glass doors set between his hall and dining room. He called in the local carpenter and gave him the order. The carpenter, a good workman, turned out an excellent pair of doors; the material was good, the glass was well set, and the fastenings were of the best. But the bill was \$18!

Now, these glass doors could have been supplied at less than half this cost by a large factory, and the man could have hung them himself with little labor, says the Kansas City Star.

The large concerns turn out French doors, lattice windows, etc., in standard sizes by the quantity and therefore are able to do such work at a very small cost to the customers.

Any man with a taste for carpenter-

ing can make endless improvements in his house on a comparatively trifling expenditure, if he takes advantage of the ready made stock offered by large concerns.

Pillars for pergolas, for example, can be had ready to set up for \$1.50 each. Lattice work for arbors and verandas, extra windows, tiling for bathrooms, wainscoting and paneling—all these and countless other things, may be purchased ready to be set in place.

If you are planning some little addition of this sort to your house, find out if you cannot do it yourself before you call in a carpenter. If there is a lumber yard or a large factory nearby, go there and see what they can do for you; or write to some large and reliable firm for a catalogue.

STAR-OF-BETHLEHEM FOR THE GARDEN

The amateur gardener who goes forth on country rambles should always take along a basket and trowel. So many wood flowers thrive and improve under the favorable conditions of the cultivated garden that the effort to reestablish them is always worth while, even if it may not be successful in every case.

One difficulty about transplanting wild flowers is that few of them like to be moved in blossom, and many are difficult to find at any other time. The latter fact is especially true of the little "Star of Bethlehem," whose milky flowers rise from slender foliage quite indistinguishable from the grass in which it grows. Fortunately, however, the "Star of Bethlehem" does not object to being moved when in blossom. Take plenty of earth with each bulb and do not let it be shaken off, if possible to prevent it.

This charming flower is well worthy a place in the garden, where it is best when massed. If, however, there is an unshaven lawn approaching the house, or grassy nooks on the country place, the flower is charming when allowed to naturalize in the grass. The grass around it should not be cut before the middle or the end of June, when the

bulb will have had time to ripen. It is very persistent, however, and will reappear in a field after two or three years of plowing and cultivation. It is now in bloom and its white stars are well worth a special trip.

Fabric Hats

Fabric hats are among the millinery style for the present season. There are golf hats of goline and corduroy; beach hats of white, natural or colored shantung; shepherd's check gingham or taffetas are used for making sailors, and those which have been worn are thought to be the forerunners of a great demand later in the season, says the Chicago Journal. For these outing hats there is no trimming except a band of ribbon around the crown. White fabric hats have returned to favor, and are worn with white linen dresses. These are unlike the white embroidered linen hats that were worn several seasons ago, in that they are made of sheer materials, as batiste, and have a knife plaiting around the edge. Dressier hats are made of chiffon and silk and straw combined, as a silk crown with a brim of straw.

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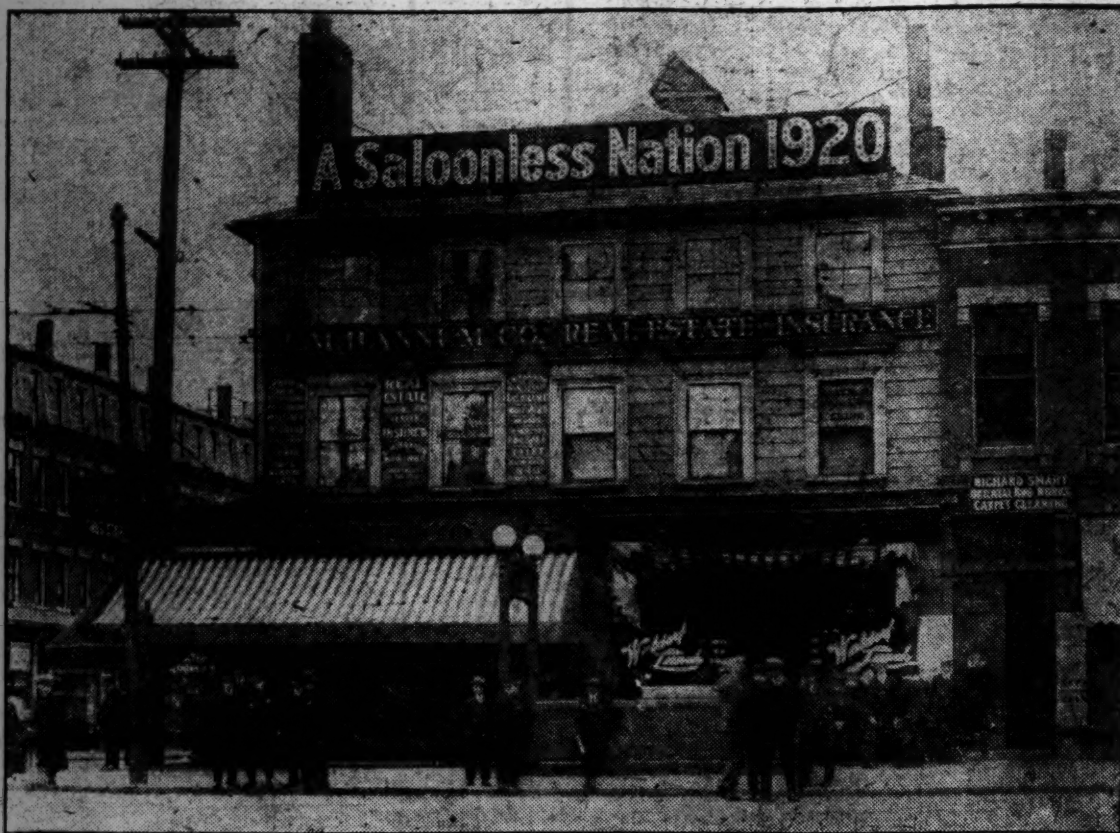
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Electric sign in Central square, Cambridge, put up by the local Christian Endeavor Union

FT. WAYNE, IND., MAY BE ON NEW BARGE CANAL

City Hopes Favorable Report Will Be Made by Board of Army Engineers in Connection With Big Project

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—In case the board of army engineers, whose members are Col. John Mills, Col. William V. Judson, Maj. P. S. Bond and Capt. Lewis H. Watkins, reports favorably to Daniel C. Kingman, chief of engineers, at Washington, D. C., this city will be on the route of the proposed barge canal to connect Lake Erie with Lake Michigan, making a continuous waterway from Chicago and other lake cities to the Atlantic seaboard.

The Toledo, Fort Wayne and Chicago barge canal, otherwise known as the Erie-Michigan waterway, will be one of the greatest undertakings ever attempted in the United States. Up to a month ago not a great deal of interest was manifested at any place along the two proposed routes excepting Fort Wayne, Huntington and South Bend, but recently the eastern manufacturers and shippers, as well as the Chicago Association of Commerce, have endorsed the proposition and will do all they can to bring the project to a successful termination.

This canal will have its eastern terminus at Toledo, O., and its western terminus at Chicago, Ill. According to the plans of government engineers, who spent 18 months making surveys, the canal will connect with the Calumet river near Chicago, pass through Calumet lake and afford an excellent opportunity for a fine harbor in the western metropolis.

The two routes surveyed are known as the northern route and the southern route, both of which pass through Fort Wayne. The northern route goes west and north of this city, passing through Goshen, Elkhart and South Bend and touching the lake at Michigan City.

The southern route passes through Huntington, Rochester, Valparaiso and on to the lake via the Calumet basin. It is figured that whichever route is eventually chosen by the board of army engineers, northern Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and the states of New England will be greatly benefited.

With the Erie-Michigan deep waterway, it will be possible for boats to load at Chicago and travel to the eastern seaboard, through the Erie canal, and the waterways of Massachusetts and other New England states without breaking bulk in transit. It will give the West a chance to market its grain, hay, stock and other products and also give the East an opportunity to send its manufactured goods back to the West at a cheap rate of transportation.

It is said that the rate per ton per mile via the Toledo, Fort Wayne and Chicago barge canal will be two mills, whereas the rate by rail is four mills. This is a saving of two mills if shipped by water and with a yearly capacity of 40,000,000, which is the lowest figure, the saving based on one-thousand-mile hauls—would be \$80,000,000, \$5,000,000 more than the canal is expected to cost.

The government engineers have already announced that the canal is an engineering feasibility and practicability. All that remains is for the East and the West, for Illinois and Ohio, to prove the commercial utility of the project and the waterway seems assured.

AIDE ON ITALIAN INTERESTS APPOINTED

WASHINGTON—Rutherford Bingham, assistant to the chief of the Latin American division of the state department, has been designated to join the embassy staff at Vienna as a secretary to care for the interests of Italian subjects in Austria during the war.

President Wilson signed an executive order allowing the appointment, as a steamsteward at the Mare Island navy yard, of Mrs. F. Pierrard of Sausalito, California.

CAMBRIDGE C. E. UNION HELPS ON PROHIBITION WORK

As a part of its campaign for prohibition the Christian Endeavor Union of Cambridge has mounted on the top of a building in Central square, Cambridge, a large illuminated sign declaring for "A Saloonless Nation in 1920." The location of the sign commands one of the most frequented thoroughfares in the university city. It is in full view of people coming up River or Magazine streets or Western avenue.

The sign measures 33 feet in length and it is five feet high. At night it is lighted by 232 electric bulbs and it is equipped with apparatus that gives first a period of illumination followed by an interval of darkness.

Contributions received from members of the various Christian Endeavor societies in the city made it possible to extend the union's activities for prohibition by erecting the sign. The union is composed of the several Christian Endeavor organizations in the city and its executive board is comprised of the officers of its various branches.

The union's anti-saloon campaign was started some time ago and its activities are held to have had a marked influence for prohibition in Cambridge where at the present time no liquor licenses of any kind are in force, the district attorney having ruled that pony express licenses may not be issued except through special legislation because of the statute that says they must be issued in April.

TAX PROBLEMS IN INDIANA TO BE EXAMINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS—Governor Ralston, in compliance with a law passed by the last state Legislature, has appointed a commission to investigate tax problems in Indiana. The members named are: William A. Rawles, Progressive, of Bloomington, professor of economics in Indiana University; Fred Sims, Republican, of Frankfort and Indianapolis, former secretary of state and one time tax commissioner; Jacob P. Dunn, Democrat, of Indianapolis, city controller; William L. Elder, Democrat, of Indianapolis, real estate dealer, and Thomas D. Brookshire, Democrat, of Roachdale, a farmer. The commission is the outcome of a continued agitation for taxation reform. It was first endeavored to have the constitution revised in special convention, and then the Legislature attempted, unsuccessfully, to change the law. Later a law was passed appropriating \$5000 for a special tax investigating commission. "A tax expert is to be employed, and hearings are to be held in various parts of the state. The directions of the law are: 'The commission shall investigate the problem of taxation in Indiana, and shall consider what changes in the constitution and laws relating to taxation are needed to make a just and equitable system of taxation and shall make such investigations as may be practicable through printed reports and the testimony of experts as to taxation reforms in other states. The commission shall hold such hearings as it may deem advisable and invite the testimony of interested parties and experts, and shall make a report to the Governor for transmission to the Legislature not later than Jan. 1, 1917, together with the drafts of any bill which the commission may desire to submit to carry out its recommendations.'

An appeal for supplies and food for Mexican women and children has come from the Washington headquarters of the American Red Cross to Miss Louisa P. Loring, emergency secretary for the Massachusetts branch. Free freight and free duties have been arranged for upon all contributions shipped, together with military escort. The Red Cross is to place its own agent in Mexico to attend to the distribution. A carload of corn and a carload of beans are already on the way. Money may be sent to the Massachusetts treasurer, F. L. Higginson, Jr., 44 State street, Boston.

MEXICAN RELIEF ASKED

Several hundred freshmen and their guests were present at the Harvard freshman jubilee yesterday afternoon and evening. The inter-dormitory singing contest, was won by the songsters of Standish hall. The jubilee started with a concert by the freshman class orchestra in Smith hall shortly after 5 o'clock. Special musical numbers were rendered by V. B. Kellett, Donald Gammons, Ralph Horween, Alfred Putnam and Edwin Ginn.

J. J. STORROW TAKES HIS SEAT IN THE COUNCIL

New Member May Cast His First Vote on Question in Controversy When Finance Committee Meets on Friday

The finance committee of the city council is to meet Friday afternoon to consider final action on the mayor's request for a \$500,000 loan for street repaving and at this session James J. Storrow, who became a member of council yesterday afternoon, may cast his first vote on one of the questions remaining unsettled between mayor and council. Yesterday Mr. Storrow declined to vote on the segregated sewer budget question.

The council, immediately after Mr. Storrow was qualified for membership, voted unanimously for an appropriation of \$800,000 for the laying out of new streets and highways. Later, in the committee on appropriations, the councilmen voted against Mayor Curley's lump sum budget for the sewer service and substituted its 72-item budget which the mayor had returned earlier in the session with his veto.

Councilmen Ballantyne and Storrow refrained from voting on the sewer budget, the latter explaining that his brief time in the council prevented his acting intelligently on the question.

After the council had adjourned the mayor, Mr. Storrow, Acting Public Works Commissioner O'Hearn and James H. Sullivan, chief engineer of the highway division of the public works department, rode over many of the streets of the city which the mayor desires to have repaved with \$500,000 secured by a five-year loan. Earlier in the day Mr. Storrow held an hour's conference with the mayor and Corporation Counsel Sullivan.

It was announced in council that the finance committee was to meet Friday afternoon and after considering routine matters would visit Ronan park, Dorchester, and the ward 19 playground. The mayor has asked for a loan of \$100,000 for Ronan park and one for \$200,000 for the enlargement and completion of the ward 19 playground.

The question of the demand of the mayor that council pass a loan for \$500,000 for the repaving of several downtown streets is still in the finance committee. At the last meeting of the committee it was voted that the measure "ought not to pass" but no motion was made to report the measure with negative recommendation back to the council. The council authorized the city auditor to pay to the Edison Electric Illuminating Company a bill for \$400.20 incurred during the last administration. This amount was divided in two items, \$59 for lighting the Franklin field stand during five days in October of 1913 and \$341.20 for lighting the Boston Common Christmas tree from Dec. 23, 1913, to Jan. 2, 1914.

The action of the city council yesterday afternoon in failing to agree on a budget for the sewer division satisfactory to the mayor prevents the payment this week of about 300 laborers in that division of the city service.

Following the council meeting Mr. Storrow said that he was entering that organization of the city as an individual and that he was without prejudice. He declared that he was going to do his work for the best interests of the city.

HARVARD FRESHMEN HOLD FIRST JUBILEE

Several hundred freshmen and their guests were present at the Harvard freshman jubilee yesterday afternoon and evening. The inter-dormitory singing contest, was won by the songsters of Standish hall. The jubilee started with a concert by the freshman class orchestra in Smith hall shortly after 5 o'clock. Special musical numbers were rendered by V. B. Kellett, Donald Gammons, Ralph Horween, Alfred Putnam and Edwin Ginn.

MISSIONARIES GET INSTRUCTIONS AND START ON JOURNEY

Forty-Three of Sixty-Six Going Out This Year Confer With American Board in Boston

Forty-three of the 66 young people going out this year as missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions have been in Boston the past week in attendance on the annual candidates conference. Twelve were excused from coming because of distance or for other good reasons, and 11 have already departed for their posts. All sections of the country had their representatives, from California to Massachusetts, from the Carolinas to Maine.

The famous missionary families are well represented this year. There are two grandsons of Dr. Elias Riggs, who had a working knowledge of 20 languages and who translated the Bible for the Armenians, Bulgarians and other Turkish races, besides writing over 400 hymns for his oriental Christians. One of these descendants, Charles H. Riggs, is going as an agricultural teacher and missionary to Albania; the other, Theodore D. Riggs, will go as business agent to the Western Turkey mission. He is the fifteenth Riggs to be appointed by this board and has already four brothers and one sister in the ranks.

Miss Adelaide Fairbank and Miss Alice Cary are daughters respectively of the Rev. Edward Fairbank of India and the Rev. Otis Cary of Japan. They are going back to their native lands as is also George DeForest White, the son of President George E. White of Anatolia College, in Marsovan, Turkey.

Miss Dorothea Kiehlund, with a Cornell B. S. behind her, is going out to South Africa, to teach domestic science in Inanda seminary; that is, she is to show the Zulu girls how to make and keep Christian homes.

All these young people have met and conferred with the board officers. They have received instructions as to their relations with their home churches, with their own and other governments, with their fellow missionaries and those of other boards and with the natives and native religions. They have been shown how to make missionary addresses and given an idea as to writing for the press. They have been taught how to plan and order their outfits before they go and their supplies after they reach their fields. They received their commissions at a service on Sunday morning and on Sunday evening they gave their farewell words.

John Van Wie Bergamini, the architect sent to China last fall by the commissioners, has reports on his first few months' activities. In Lintsing, of Shantung province, the Rev. V. P. Eastman of the board's staff has been designated to work with Mr. Bergamini in buying materials, carrying out details of plans and construction, acting as treasurer, etc.

The Americans in Van, in eastern Turkey, said to have been recently occupied by Russians, are principally those on the staff of the American board's mission there. They include Miss Grisell M. McLaren and Miss Gertrude Rogers, two Mt. Holyoke graduates; Miss Caroline Silliman of Connecticut, Dr. and Mrs. Clarence D. Usher, in charge of the Van hospital, and Miss Elizabeth H. Usher, the Rev. and Mrs. Ernest A. Yarrow, Miss Grace H. Knapp and Miss S. L. M. Bond, and Mrs. Reynolds, the wife of Dr. George C. Reynolds, president of Van College. Dr. Reynolds is held in America where he was traveling in the interests of the college when the war broke out.

More than \$100,000, mostly in small sums, has been forwarded through the American Board's treasury by Armenians and members of other Turkish races in this country to their families in Turkey.

QUARANTINE TRANSFERRED

Administration of the Boston quarantine service now is under control of the United States government, Dr. Samuel B. Grubbs having been assigned to take complete charge of the Gallup's island station. The city of Boston now has no jurisdiction over the quarantine service, although Dr. Francis X. Crawford, who was in charge during the municipal control has been retained by the new administration. Dr. Grubbs will make his headquarters at Long wharf instead of at Gallup's island.

TROLLEY MEN TO CONFER AGAIN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The old agreement between the trolley men and the Springfield Street Railway Company which governs the working conditions and the wages received by the men became ineffective Tuesday. Owing to the inability of the trolley men and the company to evolve a contract on which they can agree, the old contract will continue until the new one is settled on, either by conference in Worcester today or by arbitration.

TWO OFFICIALS CONFIRMED

MEDFORD, Mass.—At the meeting of the board of aldermen last night the appointments of John J. Fitzpatrick as register of voters for three years and of Edward W. Hayes as city collector were confirmed, while that of Edward E. Johnson of Ashland as street commissioner failed of confirmation. Confirmation of an appropriation of \$45,000 for a new schoolhouse for the Hancock avenue district was refused for a second time.

EXCISE TAX IS OPPOSED

The East Boston Company opposes an information filed by the attorney-general in the supreme court asking that it be restrained from doing business until an excise tax of \$4417.99, imposed by the commissioner of corporations, is paid. This tax is protested by the company.

AMONG PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES

A new organization has been formed in Washington by women in official circles to be known as the John Paul Jones Association as the result of the dedication of the National Society D. A. R. to accept the gift of the old colonial mansion near Halifax, N. C., in which Jones lived several years. The D. A. R. felt that enough responsibility was already undertaken without adding the preservation of the Jones house. The new association plans to raise the funds to preserve the house as a national landmark. The honorary presidents are Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Mrs. George Dewey, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Mrs. Donald McLean, the last two formerly D. A. R. president generals. Among the vice-presidents are the wives of members of the President's cabinet and Miss Ursula Daniel, who has been preserving relics associated with Paul Jones when the mansion was his residence.

The Massachusetts Society of Colonial Dames has been given a framed oil painting of Henry Flynt, a tutor at Harvard College in the first half of the eighteenth century, and early New England humorist. The portrait is a copy of the painting at Harvard and will be hung in the Tutor Flynt room in the Dorothy Q. house, Quincy. The sun dial which is near the side entrance of the Dorothy Q. house has been fitted with a bronze inscription plate given by Mrs. Caroline L. Daniels.

Notices have been sent to regents of chapters of the D. A. R. throughout the state that tomorrow will be known as D. A. R. day of the pageant at the old Royal House, Medford, June 2, 3 and 5. Mrs. George O. Jenkins, state regent, will be the guest of the Sarah Bradlee Fulton chapter D. A. R. on that day and at the close of the performance will receive members of the state society in the parlors of the mansion.

Members of the Ex-Regents Club D. A. R. were entertained last Friday, at the home of Mrs. Frank D. Ellison in Belmont. A business meeting was held in the morning; during which reports of the continental congress were given. Mrs. Alvin R. Bailey, president of the club, presided. A program by Miss Mabel Perkins, soprano and whistler, and Miss Ada Whittemore, violinist, was given in the afternoon. Mrs. Benjamin Hackett of Lucy Jackson chapter D. A. R. of Newton, read original verses, and Miss Ida Green of Anne Adams Tufts chapter, Somerville, played piano solos.

Mrs. Augustus A. Fales, retiring president of the Dorchester Daughters of Maine Club, presided at the meeting and luncheon held at the Dorchester Women's Club House last Thursday. A program of music and readings was given in the afternoon. The hostesses were Miss Millie Bradbury, Mrs. Fidelity Arnold, Mrs. Southworth Bryant, Mrs. Lyonell F. Cobb, Mrs. Frederick Cole, Mrs. Frank Dudley, Mrs. James Gould, Mrs. George G. Hall, Mrs. Maud Andrews Lincoln, Mrs. Charles Litchfield, Mrs. J. A. Schneider and Mrs. Ella Louise White.

Officers elected at the meeting of the John Adams chapter, D. A. R., at the Hotel Brunswick last Friday are: Regent, Miss Floretta Vining; vice-regent, Mrs. Charles D. Holmes; recording secretary, Mrs. Edgar B. Guyer; treasurer, Miss Stella O. Libbey; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Wright Shaw; registrar, Miss Grace T. Richards; assistant registrar, Miss Ruth Lyon; historian, Mrs. Ella C. Richards; chaplain, Mrs. Charles W. Sprague; auditors, Mrs. Harry D. W. Morris, Mrs. Edwin D. Miles, Mrs. L. J. Schuler; board of management, Mrs. Augusta D. Hosmer, Mrs. Samuel Thompson. The chapter will have an outing at the summer house of Miss Richards, at Waveland, Nantasket, June 10.

At the last meeting of the season of the Old Blake House chapter, D. A. R., held at 301 Newbury street last Friday, these officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. William B. Rand (reelected); vice-regents, Mrs. Herbert Watson, Mrs. W. B. Child; recording secretary, Miss Marion G. Earle; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Minnie O. Daly; registrar, Mrs. Alexander Stockwell, treasurer, Miss Alice Talbot; auditor, Mrs. Perley Miller; C. A. R. president, Mrs. Arthur H. Merritt. Reports of the continental congress and of the work of the Martha Berry school at Rome, Ga. were given.

The John Hancock chapter, D. A. R., held its annual meeting in the Old Royal house, Medford, last Wednesday. The retiring regent, Mrs. Edward B. Kellogg, presented the chapter with a silk flag, and officers were elected as follows: Regent, Mrs. Herbert W. Drew; vice-regent, Mrs. Augustus A. Fales; recording secretary, Mrs. William F. Allard; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Norman Stewart; treasurer, Mrs. Addison McGarrett; registrar, Miss Jessie F. Emery; historian, Mrs. William H. Preble; directors, Mrs. Charles H. Ferguson and Mrs. John W. Johnson.

At the annual meeting of Deane Winthrop chapter, D. A. R., these officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. Ida Whitman, regent, Mrs. Carrie Nesmith, vice-regent, Mrs. C. H. Webster, recording secretary, Mrs. A. H. Wyman, treasurer, Mrs. Addie Dunham, auditor, Mrs. G. Moore, registrar, Mrs. W. P. Greenlaw, historian, and Mrs. Florence Dunham, chaplain.

The Col. Thomas Gardner chapter, D. A. R., has elected these officers: Regent, Miss Emma S. Cobleigh; vice-regent, Mrs. Phoebe W. Baker; recording secretary, Miss Nancy Harris; corresponding secretary, Miss Mary B. Comstock; treasurer, Miss Cora B. Morrill; registrar, Mrs. Susie A. Ware; historian, Mrs. Marion Ellsworth; advisory board, Mrs. Katie M. Chamberlain, Mrs. Genevieve Stewart, Mrs. Abbie Baker, Mrs. Lizzie F. Drew and Mrs. Jennie Wood.

Officers for the Sussanah Tufts chapter, D. A. R., of Weymouth, were re-

Tuckson

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A Number of New Model

Gowns and Tailored Frocks

reflecting the trend of vogue for the coming season

During the European crisis our tailored productions dictate the fashions for the continent, and to introduce them properly we are offering, for a limited period only, a special between season price of

\$85.00

A number of models that we are withdrawing from our collection will be offered Wednesday and following days at

\$25.00

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Boston

Paris New York

elected for the coming year as follows: Regent, Mrs. Charles T. Crane; first vice-regent, Mrs. Harriet B. Voorhees; second vice-regent, Mrs. Walter E. Gutterston; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John Aldridge; treasurer, Miss Lucy M. Crane; registrar, Miss Mary F. Lound; historian, Miss Anna E. Hayward; auditor, Mrs. Harriet B. Bachelder; directors, Mrs. Albert L. Jewell, Mrs. Harry C. Newman and Mrs. Louis W. Bates.

Humphrey and Sprague chapter, D. A. R., have elected the following officers: Regent, Miss Gertrude Hudson; vice-regent, Mrs. J. A. Hummel; treasurer, Mrs. Augustus Sparhawk; recording secretary, Mrs. Edward S. Price; corresponding secretary, Miss Edith Williams; historian, Miss Edith Downer; auditor, Mrs. H. R. Henderson; chaplain, Miss Minnie Taylor.

Anne Adams Tufts chapter, D. A. R., of Dorchester, has elected the following officers: Regent, Mrs. E. Agnes Maynard; vice-regent, Mrs. H. G. Dunham; recording secretary, Mrs. Virginia Brown; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. J. Templeton; registrar, Mrs. E. D. Donnell; historian, Mrs. Helen M. Heald; chaplain, Mrs. Benjamin Wentworth.

Officers elected by Col. Loammi Baldwin chapter, D. A. R., of Woburn, are as follows: Regent, Mrs. Carrie B. Fox; vice-regents, Mrs. Martha E. Bond and Mrs. Jennie P. Brown; recording secretary, Miss Grace L. Norris; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Evelyn M.

Trull; treasurer, Mrs. Elmira S. Ramsdell; registrar, Mrs. Nellie S. Shaw; historian, Mrs. Mary J. Pollard; auditor, Mrs. Ada T. Munroe.

Mrs. Edward Harold Crosby has been re-elected regent of Lexington chapter, D. A. R. Other officers have been named as follows: Vice-regent, Mrs. Boardman Hall; secretary, Miss Susan Wood Muzzey; treasurer, Mrs. Irving Locke; historian, Mrs. A. M. Wing; directors, Miss Maud T. Belknap, Mrs. A. W. Wilson and Mrs. George T. Bradbury; nominating committee, Lillian G. Perry, Miss Mary Marland Poor and Mrs. George T. Bradbury.

LASTERS CONSIDER CHARTER

LYNN, Mass.—Members of Lynn Lasters Union, local No. 1, met tonight at 34 Andrew street to consider what action to take relative to the recall of their charter by order of the executive council of the United Shoe Workers of America. It is understood that some of the lasters favor affiliation with the Boot and Shoe Workers Union or the formation of an independent union in case the charter is not restored.

PLUMBERS' RATES INCREASE

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Plumbers' employees here are to receive 20 cents more a day with additional increases next year. In consequence the master plumbers have increased their prices for hire to 90 cents an hour.

Filene's Cold Storage for your Furs

Summer Catalog ready for out-of-town customers

White, Gauzy Class Day Hats

for as little as \$5

A hundred hats are all made up and ready on the sixth floor.

They are fresh and lovely. Many are entirely white; the Pompadour chiffons show tinted flowers on a white ground.

Big transparent sailors of white maline, white lace, and chiffon; other white hats of Panama, cream Milan straw and white satin.

They are pretty enough and fine enough to go to a fraternity spread, a class day dance, and mingle freely with more costly chapeaux on a college campus.

(Filene's—Sixth Floor)

WASHINGTON STREET, AT SUMMER, BOSTON

CHICAGO WOMEN IN CANVASS ON COURT JUDGES

Much Interest Manifested in the
Judicial Contest Which Will
Be Decided at the Polls
June 7

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from
its Western Bureau

CHICAGO—Supreme court, superior and circuit court judges are to be elected in this city June 7 and at the same time several bond issues and an annexation proposal to be passed on. Women can vote on the propositions, but not on the judges. Suffrage in Illinois is only partial, not permitting the women to vote on offices under the state constitution.

Despite the limited scope the women have in this election, which is emphasized by the relative unimportance of the propositions, the new voters are taking a small share of interest in the election. In several wards women's political clubs are trying to work up interest in the judicial candidates. Men's organization leaders are counting somewhat on the assistance of the women in getting out the vote. This, it is certain, will be comparatively small. The board of election commissioners, estimating by previous judicial elections, figures it between 30 and 40 per cent of the total vote. The majority election brought out over 96 per cent.

No opposition of weight exists to the reelection of Orrin N. Carter of Evanston to the supreme court. He has the endorsement of the Republicans and endorsement of the Democrats. The Socialists have named Frank L. Wood for the position.

For the 20 seats in the circuit court a lively lot of contests appears. The Republicans have named a full ticket, the Democratic list also contained 20 names until one of the nominees sailed for Europe, cutting it to 19. The Socialists have three candidates, and there are five non-partisan candidates. This quintet consists of Timothy D. Hurley, Daniel J. McMahon, Edward Maher, John D. Farrell and McKenzie Cleland.

Of the Republican candidates Kickham Scanlan, Merritt W. Pinckney, Frederick A. Smith, John Gibbons, Richard S. Tuttle and Jesse Baldwin received renominations. The rest of the Republican nominees are Victor P. Ari, Oscar M. Torrison, George F. Barrett, D. F. Matchett, Jesse Holdom, Thomas Peden, Carl R. Chindblom, Andrew J. Redmond, David M. Brothers, Edwin H. Taylor, C. M. Thomson, Donald R. Richberg, Thomas J. Graydon and Thomas Taylor, Jr. The last four are former Progressives.

In the list of the Democratic candidates the first seven are sitting judges: Frank Baker, Edward O. Brown, Lockwood Honore, George E. Kersten, John P. McGorty, Thomas G. Windes, Charles M. Walker, Phillip J. McKenna, Joseph Sabath, Dennis J. Normoy, Frank Johnston, Jr., Gustavus J. Tatge, John E. Owens, Elijah N. Zoline, James C. Martin, E. B. Thurman, Edward J. Wade, Otto Kerner, John Stelk.

Long term and short term superior court judges are also to be named. Theodore Brentano, Republican, now sitting, has the endorsement of the Democratic party as well as his own. For the short term the Republicans have nominated Robert E. Turney and the Democrats John W. Beckwith.

The propositions on which the women get a vote include three county bond issues: one the proposal of \$2,500,000 for a new Cook county jail and new criminal court building, also the purchase of land for building; for \$1,000,000 bonds for erecting new buildings in connection with the county poorhouse, and \$200,000 for completing the ninth and tenth floors of the Cook county courthouse.

Also comes up the annexation of a part of the town of Stickney, some 322 acres lying north of the town of Clearing, annexed last April. A population of 2000 inhabits the section. Annexation is said to be opposed by saloonkeepers because they would have to pay a \$1000 license fee if joined to Chicago.

Voters in the Ridge avenue park district will have opportunity to vote on a bond issue of \$35,000 for one or more small parks. This territory is comprised of several precincts in the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth wards.

If it is arranged with the Legislature, a bond issue of \$1,000,000 for improvements by the West park board will be placed on a separate ballot. Only voters in the territory covered by the West park board pass on this proposition.

JOURNAL OF PUBLIC SPEAKING IS OUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from
its Western Bureau

CHICAGO—The first issue of the Quarterly Journal of Public Speaking, a new publication serving the National Association of Academic Teachers of Public Speaking as its official organ, is announced by the University of Chicago Press. Initial contributions include the following: "The Forum as an Educational Agency," by R. L. Lyman, of the University of Chicago; "Faculty Help in Intercollegiate Contests," by Frank H. Lane, of the University of Pittsburgh; "The Need for Research," by J. A. Winans, of Cornell University; "The National Association," by J. M. O'Neill, of the University of Wisconsin; and "State Organization for Contests in Public Speaking," by Edwin Dubois Shurtler, of the University of Texas.

LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

"If you want to know how to cook this juicy steak, get a library book"; "If you do not know what vegetables to serve with this roast beef consult a library book." It is by the display of such signs as these in the windows of a city meat market that a Wisconsin library is teaching the public to come to the library for practical information. The plan also has been tried of displaying in a furniture store books on house furnishing and rugs. In the windows of floral shops books on gardening have been placed and the signs advertising seeds also contain the news that books on planting these seeds can be obtained at the library.

The Newarker is advising the sensible young folks in the Newark schools to make a point of spending an hour a day in holiday time in wisely chosen reading. "Think of the saving in study and in temper next winter," the article declares, and then illustrates this point as follows:

"Mary" says Miss Brown, "how do the people of Holland get about in winter?" "They skate," says Mary. "Where did you learn that?" says Miss Brown. "I read it in Hans Brinker," says Mary. "Charles," says Miss Black, "what was Grant's greatest achievement in the civil war?" "The siege of Vicksburg," I think," says Charles. "No, no. The investment of Richmond," says Jane. "Oh," says Charles, "if you had just read 'Grant's Memoirs' as I have, you'd choose Vicksburg. It was great!"

"Name an industry of eastern Massachusetts," says Miss White. "Fishing!" cry the class in chorus. "It's in 'Captains Courageous,'" says Miss White.

"I think," says mother to father, on Oct. 15, 1915, "that we can let James join the Boy Scouts after all. His summer reading has reduced his evening study by about half, and it is much better for him to have both books and activities both winter and summer than nothing but books in winter and nothing but play in summer."

"Then get him a suit," says father. "I guess I can manage the price. He's worth it."

That the technology division of the Seattle public library is serving the interests of practical men, engineers and manufacturers is evident in the following incidents recorded in the library's last annual report: A man who had been offered for \$500 a formula for transferring designs to ceramics and textiles on a commercial scale, had about decided to pay that amount when somebody proposed the use of the public library. This saved him the \$500, for he obtained the formula here. A drifter of the oil wells in this state could not stop the outburst of gas and liquid from the well and as a last resort came to the library and found the method necessary to stop the flow.

The defendant in a lawsuit relative to the value of some farming land said that he could win the case if he could obtain authoritative data pertaining to the nature of the soil and to the quantity of vegetables that could be raised there upon the land. He obtained the information desired. A foreman of a crew constructing a large steel building found that he was unable to interpret or "read" the working drawings with sufficient knowledge to give his men rapid and correct explanation of them. A new book on that subject was given to him when his troubles were made known. Some time later he said that the book meant money to him.

This week Thursday and Friday the Upper Peninsula Library Association will hold its annual meeting at Marquette, Mich. Some of the subjects to be discussed are: "What the Library Can Offer Men"; "Books in Foreign Languages"; "School Libraries"; "Stories and Story Hours"; "The Present Day Fiction Problem"; and "Methods of Increasing Circulation."

Motion pictures illustrating all phases of library work in California are being shown at San Francisco in the California booth at the Palace of Education.

An experiment which the Minneapolis public library tried just about a year ago was so satisfactory that the library expects to make it an annual feature. "At the close of school in June," says the 1914 report, "an invitation was sent to the children asking them to make some articles from descriptions given in books drawn from the public library, and promising that all such things would be shown at an exhibition. Lists of 'How to' books were distributed at the various branches and the call for books everywhere was overwhelming. When the exhibition date was set and articles began to come in, the amount and variety were amazing; as one little boy said, 'There was everything from fudge to automobiles.' The children attended the exhibition in great numbers, intensely interested in each other's accomplishments. Parents and teachers also came by hundreds. One direct result was the formation of two boys' clubs, a wireless club and an aviation club, each under the direction of experts."

Traveling libraries have met a real demand for books in the province of Saskatchewan. Established only about a year ago, they have proved a gratifying success. There are now about 60 centers receiving these libraries, which contain between 50 and 60 books each. The local points are handling the libraries in a businesslike way under the general direction of Mrs. H. B. Young.

The public library of Binghamton, N. Y., is encouraging the people to see America first. Summer travel booklets dealing with picturesque routes in the United States and Canada have been put near the entrance to the reading room where they may be used freely by all visitors. There is of course consid-

erable material on the Panama expositions, together with directions on how to reach them by land and by sea.

The Riverside, Cal., public library announces that, contrary to previous plans, the summer school will be held again this summer, the time decided upon being June 28-Aug. 7. The faculty will comprise Miss Alice Butterfield, Joseph F. Daniels, Miss Helen Evans, Miss Margaret Mann, W. Elmo Reavis and Miss Ethel P. Underhill.

NINTH SYMPHONY BEGINS AND ENDS CHORAL FESTIVAL

Prize Singing by Groups of
School Children on Program
of San Diego Music Societies

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The three days' music festival ended Sunday afternoon, May 23, with a special concert at the Panama-California exposition. The opening concert was given Friday night, May 21, at the Grant hotel before a large and enthusiastic audience. The opening program was devoted to a performance of the Beethoven choral symphony by the San Diego Symphony orchestra and festival chorus, B. Roscoe Schryock, conductor. The symphony was played with careful understanding of its four movements and in the finale the chorus, soloists and orchestra reached an emotional intensity never before attained by local singers. The soprano soloist was Lillian Grace Wheeler, a San Diego girl who achieved success by her careful performance of a trying part. Her voice is of unusual clearness and great carrying power, and was distinctly heard in the greatest moments of the variations of the choral theme toward the close of the finale. Iva Hamilton, contralto, carried her part with credit to herself. The tenor, Frederick E. Chapin, sang his solo and his part in the solo quartet with ease. His voice is of a rather light but pleasing quality. Dean Blake, baritone, sang the recitative in the finale, leading to the entrance of quartet and chorus, with remarkable impressiveness.

The second program was given Saturday afternoon at the Grant hotel and was devoted to chamber and vocal music. Among the artists participating were: J. A. Bate, tenor; Alice H. Farrish, soprano; Emil Reinbold, violinist; Albert Mills, cellist; Emma Novotny, pianist, and the St. Cecilia Club of women's voices.

The festival was brought to a close with the gala performance Sunday afternoon, May 23, at the organ pavilion at the Panama-California exposition. Over 1400 musicians and singers took part in this, and an immense audience gathered to hear the program, the crowd filling the large open space in front of the Spreckles outdoor organ and extending back and beyond the entrance to the pavilion. The opening part of the program was given by the San Diego county children's chorus, comprising over 1000 voices from 15 of the larger schools of San Diego and county. These children, trained for two months, sang with spirit and precision. This chorus is to be a permanent feature of the yearly festivals in San Diego. They first sang Oliver Wendell Holmes' "Angel of Peace," following this with three stanzas from Schiller's "Ode to Joy," sung in German and to the choral theme of Beethoven's ninth symphony. This was received with great enthusiasm by the audience and was repeated in English. After the singing of the children, Lewis R. Kirby delivered an oration to the children, praising their beautiful singing and awarded the trophy to the schools of East San Diego for the highest marking for deportment and precision in the rehearsals and the concert. A solo was played on the organ by B. Roscoe Schryock, musical director of the festival, this being followed by the singing of Sullivan's "Lost Chord" by the festival chorus, composed of the United Choral Societies of San Diego county and the high school chorus. The concert was closed by a second performance of Beethoven's ninth symphony by the orchestra and festival chorus. The soloists were the same as for the Friday night performance and each sang with careful phrasing and broad tone. The effect in the open air was thrilling, and the final choruses of the last movement aroused an immense wave of enthusiasm over the thousands gathered at the pavilion.

With the May music festival brought to a conclusion, the festival chorus will now turn its attention to the performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," which will be held during the summer. Plans for another appearance of the children's chorus during the summer are being formulated.

CHICAGO—Through the efforts of the Association of Commerce's committee on downtown streets, the use of floral decorations in the business district is materially increasing every year. Window boxes are now to be found in a number of houses. Very noticeable are those at one corner of the city hall. A survey made by the committee in August of last year revealed a total of one mile of window flower boxes in the loop district, and it was estimated that without the loop there must have been several miles.

In speaking a good word for this work, Commerce, the association's weekly publication says, "This movement to add a touch of nature to the business district and thereby exemplify the truth that the city beautiful is the city prosperous" was inaugurated by the committee on downtown streets three years ago and each summer has seen an increase in the interest manifested and the amount of growing plants in evidence in otherwise artificial surroundings.

"It is worthy of repetition that plant life in the midst of our business surroundings adds the finishing touch of the artist to man-made architecture, and transforms much that is plain or ugly into places of beauty. A building ornamented with growing plants is an inspiration to employer and employee, and as such the decorations are worth many times their cost. The business man who decorates his premises with the beauties of nature speaks to one's consciousness as something more than a plain business man. He is a man of civic ideals, in short, a true citizen."

FLAG DAY TO BE OBSERVED BY STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from
its Western Bureau

CHICAGO—Thirty-one states will observe flag day this year, as against 11 last year, according to letters from governors read at the annual meeting of the American Flag Association here. Flag day comes June 14.

For the education of all American citizens in proper reverence for the flag, the association's president, Dr. B. J. Cigrand, proposed to the meeting that every voter should be made to swear allegiance to the flag, that the flag should be placed in every voting booth, that no more holidays should be established until the nation learns to show proper respect for those already fixed, and that incidents in American history supplant foreign folk lore in the public schools.

SYMPATHIZERS OF GERMANY URGE U. S. NEUTRALITY

NEW YORK—The executive committee of the American Independence Union on Tuesday sent to President Wilson a message on the subject of neutrality. Richard Bartholdt, former representative in Congress from St. Louis, Mo., is president of the union, and Herman Ridder is honorary president. Dr. Thomas C. Hall is vice-president, and James Gear is treasurer. The secretary is A. P. Moore. The union has headquarters in the United Charities building, 287 and 289 Fourth avenue. The message to the President follows:

New York, June 1, 1915.
Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Sir: Prompted by the appeal issued in your Memorial speech of yesterday to acquaint you with "the untrammelled opinion which seems to fill the air with the suggestions of duty; and those who stand at the head of affairs have it as their bounden duty to express in their own actions those things that seem to rise out of the conscience and hope and purpose of the great body of the people themselves," representatives of the American Independence Union, an organization of millions of patriotic citizens of the United States, deem it our solemn duty in this critical hour to express to you not only the sentiments of our hearts but also the convictions of our mind and the promptings of our conscience.

We feel that the greatest danger which threatens us at the present time is the violation of that neutrality which you have so solemnly enjoined on our nation at the outbreak of the war. We beseech you to use every means consistent with the honor and dignity of our country to uphold this neutrality. There are two sides to the great question now agitating our country, and it is only one party that has full opportunity of presenting its side of the case. The testimony so far submitted is ex parte testimony, and under these circumstances it is wise to defer the verdict.

Whilst an enormous pressure is being brought to bear upon you by the friends and advocates of the belligerent party, there are 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 loyal citizens of the United States who are in sympathy with Germany and Austria, and profoundly convinced of their rightness cause, and also convinced that when cable communication shall again have been established between our country and Germany and the news from the other side will no longer be either suppressed or censored by Great Britain and her allies, the people of this country will find that in many respects they have been studiously misinformed and maliciously influenced.

In these troubled times we would assure the President of the United States of our unhesitating loyalty and our undiminished fidelity to the cause of our country; but at the same time we would make known to you that our hearts are trembling with anxiety lest, under the pressure of subtle but almost irresistible influences our country may stray from the course of strict neutrality and instead of working for peace, only add more fuel to the awful conflagration.

What Abraham Lincoln counseled after the war should guide us during this war and after its termination—with charity toward all and malice toward none. Charity never faileth and justice conquers evermore. We trust to your justice as you may confide in our fidelity.

American Independence Union.
Dr. G. C. BERKEMEIER,
Chairman, ex. Com.

USE OF FLOWERS IN DECORATION IS GROWING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from
its Western Bureau

CHICAGO—Through the efforts of the Association of Commerce's committee on downtown streets, the use of floral decorations in the business district is materially increasing every year. Window boxes are now to be found in a number of houses. Very noticeable are those at one corner of the city hall. A survey made by the committee in August of last year revealed a total of one mile of window flower boxes in the loop district, and it was estimated that without the loop there must have been several miles.

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Through its experience this committee is in a position to advise the business man on floral decorations and invites him to come with any questions.

MONEY RECEIVER IS NAMED

WASHINGTON—W. E. McMurry of Hamilton, Mont., has received a recess appointment as receiver of public moneys at Missoula, Mont.

Vacation Fact Books

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Containing lists of summer hotels, boarding-houses and
camps in over 1000 places, WITH RATES, capacity and
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Cruises
(Niagara Falls)
Detroit, Buffalo,
via Lakes Mich-
igan, Huron,
St. Mary's River
and Georgian Bay

Duluth
S.S. "North American"
Weekly Cruises July 1 to Aug. 26
Lv. Chicago Sat. 1:30 p.m.
Hickman Fri. 1:30 p.m.
Detroit Sat. 12:30 p.m.
Cleveland Sat. 12:30 p.m.
Buffalo Sat. 11:00 a.m.
Lv. Buffalo Sun. 8:30 a.m.
Owen Sd. Tues. 4:30 p.m.
Mackinac Wed. 8:30 a.m.
Ar. Chicago Sat. 6:30 a.m.

S.S. "South American"
Weekly Cruises July 3 to Aug. 28
Lv. Chicago Sat. 1:30 p.m.
Hickman Fri. 1:30 p.m.
Mackinac Sat. 1:30 p.m.
The "Sea" Sun. 4:30 p.m.
Perry Sd. Thurs. 1:15 p.m.
Ar. Duluth Tues. 6:30 a.m.
Lv. Duluth Tues. 10:30 a.m.
Perry Sd. Thurs. 1:15 p.m.
Mackinac Fri. 8:30 a.m.
Owen Sd. Thurs. 4:30 a.m.
Pensacola Thurs. 2:30 p.m.
Perry Sd. Thurs. 1:15 p.m.
Mackinac Fri. 8:30 a.m.
Ar. Chicago Sat. 6:30 a.m.

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NEW YORK'S BIG BOTANY GARDEN IN A NEW ERA

Addition of Land Gives the Institution a Premier Position and Opportunity to Be of Greater Value to the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK—With the recent addition of 160 acres to its already large territory, the New York Botanical Garden has assumed the premier position among the great gardens of the world, and especially of the northern hemisphere. Plans outlined for the future, and to some extent already under way, comprise educational work, and some research of an industrial character that it is expected will prove of the utmost importance, not alone to the city in which they are located, but to the entire country, with reflected value to the world. To a Christian Science Monitor representative Dr. William A. Murrill, the assistant director of the garden, spoke of the work accomplished and contemplated.

"Perhaps the people of the city have not altogether realized just what a vast fund of pleasure and educational stimulus such a garden as this can furnish, and to what an extent it affects the life of the community," he said. "The recent addition gives us ample scope for the work that is to be carried forward, and this in itself is of a most comprehensive character. At present our reservation comprises about 400 acres. Formerly we had about 250, and this put us in a secondary position to Kew Gardens in England, with its 280 acres. We are not yet very old; we celebrate the twentieth year of our existence next September, the anniversary of the occasion when the New York state legislature act, passed in 1891 and amended in 1894, became effective.

Work Accomplished

"There seems no very clear notion of just what the garden is to accomplish, so far as the public mind is concerned, and perhaps few citizens recognize the constructive service such an institution as this can furnish. As an example of the work that is to be and has been accomplished I can cite the general field of botanical research, with all the ramifications into which such a field will lead us. We have the facilities here, and have been using them, for performing the same sort of work that has made Luther Burbank's name a household word. We are doing much similar constructive labor in that line at the present, and the developments already have proved of no inconsiderable value. "An interesting phase of industrial development work that had its inception here is that of the invention of the processes that have resulted in certain puffed grains for food purposes. Professor Anderson, who made the discovery, abandoned his educational work in the South and joined our staff. His decision to do so was prompted by the inquiry of a student who asked him what made corn pop. It took Professor Anderson three years to get the answer to that question, and when he had it he had a commercial invention also. We are pleased that the Botanical Garden was the birthplace of the idea. Just at the present time we are engaged on a piece of research work that is interesting scientifically. We have a Chinese cork tree, and this spring it has developed indications that it has been able to produce seeds without pollination that are fertile. One of our investigators is now engaged on the task of determining whether there is a species of tree that obeys no laws of fertilization. If this proves a fact we will consider we have made a discovery of some importance to the sum of botanical knowledge.

Available for Public

"While the New York schools are making more or less good use of the garden, it is our hope that the general public will come to recognize the vast fund of valuable information that is at hand here. We have growing here about every tree, shrub or herb that will grow in this zone, and in the conservatories there are plants from all quarters, notably of the tropics. We can show visitors the growing trees that are producing the tropic fruits, and our collection of flowers is extensive. The new addition has given us also the old Lorillard mansion of 44 rooms, and this is being turned into a museum and the headquarters of the horticultural laboratory. We have already housed the Bronx Society of Arts and Sciences there, and shortly the Metropolitan Museum is to give us an exhibition of paintings in one of the great rooms."

"The state law bringing the garden into being provided that a botanical garden and arboretum should be established for the collection and culture of plants, flowers, trees and shrubs, the advancement of botanical knowledge and science and the prosecution of original researches therein and in kindred subjects, for affording instruction in the same, for the prosecution and exhibition of ornamental decorative horticulture and gardening, and for the entertainment, recreation and instruction of the people.

"This provision we are making practical with our new additional land," said Dr. Murrill. "We are laying out gardens in formal arrangements of various sizes; everything from the modest back yard garden to something more pretentious. We will show the people what practical results can be obtained from small plots of land, how these can be utilized to the best advantage, how they can be made to bring forth beauties of gardening unsuspected by

Genau beachten!

Die vorliegende Karte entspricht einem Brotverbrauch von 1 Pfund für die Zeit von 4 Wochen oder einem wöchentlichen Verbrauch von 2 Pfund auf den Kopf.

Für Kinder unter 1 Jahr werden keine Brotkarten aus gegeben.

Die Brotkarten sind vom Haushaltungsvorstand, dem Familienhaupt oder dem sonst zureichend berechtigten Inhaber eigenhändig zu unterschreiben. Sie sind nicht übertragbar und dürfen daher von anderen als dem eigenen Haushalt angehörigen Personen nicht zu Einkäufen verwendet werden.

Nur der Verkäufer von Brot darf die Ausweiszeichen von der Karte trennen. Von der Karte bereits abgetrennte Marken sind als Ausweis für Brotkäufe ungültig.

Die abgetrennten Ausweiszeichen haben die Bäcker und anderen Brot- und Mehlverkäufer aufzusammeln und bei Einlieferung ihrer Mehlzusammensetzungen der Amtlichen Brot- und Mehlverteilungszentrale vorzulegen.

Bei Bezug neuer Brotkarten für die nächsten vier Wochen ist diese Karte zurückzugeben. Die gleichzeitige Rückgabe nicht abgetrennter Ausweiszeichen ist im Interesse der Sicherung unserer Volksernährung dringend erwünscht. Jeder hat die Pflicht, durch grösste Sparsamkeit unter dem auf dieser Karte angegebenen Brotverbrauch zu bleiben.

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Um der auf stärkeren Brotverbrauch angewiesenen Bevölkerung die Zuweisung einer grösseren Brotmenge zu ermöglichen, ist für die übrige Bevölkerung in dieser Brotkarte 1/4 ein geringer Brotverbrauch als in der Brotkarte II vorgesehen. Von dem Gesamtsatz aller Karten ist Grösste Sparsamkeit beim Brotverbrauch!

Zuwerdungen gegen vorstehende Bestimmungen werden mit Gefängnis bis zu 6 Monaten oder mit Geld bis zu 1500 Mark bestraft.

Photograph of partially used bread coupon folder issued in Germany to conserve supply

most people, and just how certain types of plants, trees, shrubs and flowers will look and act under certain conditions.

Practical Museum

In this connection it should be noted that the garden maintains a museum of a most practical nature; one in which the industrial uses of plants are set forth. This museum building is the largest of its kind in the world devoted to botany and kindred subjects. With a frontage of 312 feet in the style of the Italian renaissance its approach from the main driveway to the south includes garden fountains surrounded by marble seats, four parallel rows of tulip trees, and a great bronze fountain immediately in front of the building. The main floor has been given over to the economic museum of botany, in which have been brought together crude and refined products of plants used in the arts, sciences and industries, including foods, fibers, gums, resins, oils, sugars, starches, corks, paper and a great variety of similar articles. This collection now contains over 8000 specimens and is constantly being referred to for information relative to commercial products.

On the third floor of the building is the library, said to be one of the most complete collections of books on botany, horticulture and the related sciences in the United States. Laboratories are here provided for students from the colleges and universities who come for special courses, and arrangements have been completed whereby all Columbia students essaying the A. M. and Ph. D. degrees take a course at the garden as a part of the general range of study. The largest herbarium of dried plants in the country is located in this building.

"Our collection of living plants in the grounds and greenhouses," said Dr. Murrill, "comprises some 14,000 kinds. Free lectures are delivered in the museum building lecture hall every Saturday afternoon from early spring until late autumn on botanical and horticultural subjects. The public school children are received in groups and are given lectures and demonstrations on botanical nature study. An interesting part of the work is the answering of correspondence relating to desired information. The garden publishes four different series of botanical works and over 100 expeditions have been sent out to foreign regions, most of them little known botanically, and valuable collections of specimens and plants have been secured. While we are a big institution and growing rapidly, our chief difficulty has been in the matter of adequate appropriations. Our resources are drawn from the city and from voluntary subscriptions and endowments, but these seem insufficient to handle the big work we have in hand.

Information on Fibers

"Shortly we expect to be able to furnish more complete information on fibers to be used in the industrial arts. We have arranged for lectures on the Philippine fibers, and in a measure we are taking up that sort of work on our individual account with native willows. We have separated into one plantation those willows best suited for basket weaving, and this will, we hope, develop into something of real value. Forestry work is of course an important phase of our labors here, and we are expecting good results from this direction, inasmuch as the public seems to be coming to take more interest in trees for their beauty as well as the practical results to be obtained from them. Tree planting is worth while, when intelligently conducted. While to the casual visitor our work may seem largely ornamental, we are endeavoring to prove how practical botanical work of this nature may be made, and how eminently educational it actually is. When the people of the city learn what values are contained here they will make greater use of the garden."

The new additional land just obtained is in part composed of a most interesting and valuable hemlock forest, and this is to be the subject of special cultivation.

SIGMA DELTA CHI EXPANDS

BELOIT, Wis.—Beloit College has been granted a chapter in the national honorary journalistic fraternity, Sigma Delta Chi. A petition by the Scribblers Club, a group of upper class men, has been unanimously granted by the various chapters of the fraternity. The Beloit chapter will be installed today, the day following the installation of a chapter at Chicago University.

INDIANA EDITORS FORM ASSOCIATION ON ADVERTISING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—As a result of the conference which has just closed, a hundred or more Indiana editors are joined in an association of much interest, politically and editorially. Temporary officers have been chosen, and it is probable that the meeting successfully held will, in due time, be followed by others. Possibly the most instructive addresses were delivered by speakers who took up special lines. Merle Siderer, head of an advertising company in Indianapolis, and one of the best-known newspaper men in the state, said: "The most permanent and constructive results may be obtained by the publisher in an intensive effort to create maximum confidence in advertising. It is good to know that there is a rapid awakening to the importance of this statement. Men engaged in advertising have finally realized that the existence of fraudulent and misleading advertising, which for some years has free run, caused a distrust of all advertising. There grew up the inclination to take advertising with a grain of salt. But I am glad to say that this tendency is receding. The combined efforts of all who are interested directly and indirectly in legitimate advertising are being centered on the movement to make all advertising trustworthy. And today it is safe to say that at least 90 per cent of all advertising is worthy of confidence. It still remains for us to drive out the other 10 per cent, for so long as it is allowed to exist it will adversely affect the 90 per cent."

J. D. Hogate, editor of the Danville Republican, spoke on "The Obligation Upon the Press." The great need of the press, in the opinion of the speaker, is a purpose, an ideal. "By printing the news," he said, "the editor has fulfilled the letter of his contract with the subscriber. Editorial comment fulfills the spirit of the contract. It is in the editorial that purpose serves its highest end. There can never be any levity in the conscientious editing and publishing of a paper with a purpose because the editor and publisher realizes at all times the power of the machine and the editorial at his command."

Dor Seitz, business manager of the New York World, was unable to be present, and his paper was read. The subject was, "Making It Pay." The paper was chiefly of interest to the publishers intent on getting their just reward. "In many parts of the country the political editor is a public enemy," said Mr. Seitz, "and he should print all their flub-dub for nothing, and let the children go barefoot." Mr. Seitz urged the editors to have stamina, and not to permit their establishments to become the "dumping ground for electrotypes and press puffery."

Henry A. Barnhart, representative in Congress from the thirteenth Indiana district, and also editor of the Rochester Sentinel, rebuked the partizan editors. "Newspapers," he said, "that take orders from party committees or candidates or office holders, have ceased to be of service to any political organization. They have no more influence on the course of public opinion than have the mendicants in the streets. Influential papers have ceased to wear party collars. The world has moved forward a good deal in the last few years."

MADISON STUDENT AVERAGE DETERMINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MADISON, Wis.—The average standing of students in classes at the University of Wisconsin is 81.33 per cent. In arriving at this figure, R. P. Hammond, student financial adviser, examined the grades of 5000 students for the last semester.

Wedding, Anniversary, Calling and Congratulation Cards
HILL SMITH & CO. Inc., 8 Milk St.
BOSTON Phone Main 1590 P. B. X.

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HOW GERMANY IS CONSERVING FLOUR TOLD BY REFUGEE

Details of the methods by which the German authorities are controlling the baking and use of bread, with the object of conserving the stores of flour until the next harvest, were related by a young refugee, an American of German descent, who has just returned to New York by way of steamer to Boston, after a period of study in Munich.

The young man brought with him his "Brotkarte," the official bread card without which it is impossible to buy bread in Germany, apart from the small service which accompanies meals at the cafes.

This particular bread card was issued in Munich for the four weeks beginning March 22 and ending April 18, and bears the name of the person to whom it was issued. This card calls for the issuance to bearer of eight pounds of bread or its equivalent during the four weeks.

The card is a folder, the third page being printed with coupons. One coupon permits the bearer to purchase three quarters pound of flour; two other coupons call for one pound of bread each; eight coupons call for one half pound of bread each, and seven small coupons call for two war biscuit each, or the seven biscuit coupons together for one pound of bread.

The penalty of six months' imprisonment or 1500 marks fine is prescribed for purchasing bread without surrendering equivalent coupons, and the baker or grocer is bound under heavy penalty not to sell bread without receipt of the coupons. The baker must turn in all the coupons he has collected when obtaining flour at the storehouse.

The object of this bread card system is to enable the state to keep an exact account of the flour in reserve, and the exact amount of bread being eaten. Card holders must turn in their cards at the expiration of the four weeks in order to obtain a new card, and in this way every coupon is accounted for. By a system of bookkeeping not unlike that employed by railroad systems in auditing their fare ticket sales, the state is able to control the use of flour and make sure that the supply will last until the harvest.

This system was inaugurated soon after the opening of the war, when the several German states called for complete declaration of flour stores, however small, in the hands of dealers, bakers, and householders. Because of this system, the supply has been conserved, and kept out of the hands of speculators. Also, the normal price of bread has been maintained.

This Munich breadcard bears the sign of that state, a medieval monk with hands upraised as in benediction. This is the herald sign called "Munchener-Kinde." The card pleads with the user to be economical in the use of bread, and to return every unused coupon that accurate accounts may be kept.

The returning student reported that it is forbidden to sell rye bread under 24 hours old. Old bread will go farther than new bread, he explained, since fresh bread is so palatable that more may be eaten than necessary for sustenance.

The war biscuit are made partly of potato flour. To preserve the supplies of potatoes, the government has recently ordered the disposal of a million hogs, that potatoes need not be given them for food. Garbage cans are placed in every house and collected frequently by the state workers, to be converted for swine. Everywhere there is provided self-service, the people frequently using less than the prescribed amount of bread in an effort to assist the state, he says.

Under the present conditions the laborer is better off in bread-purchasing opportunity than the rich man, for the latter is permitted to buy only eight pounds of bread in four weeks if engaged in sedentary occupations, while the worker receives a card allowing him double this amount.

Cards are issued to each member of a family above one year of age, permitting each to obtain eight pounds of bread or permitting purchases to this amount to be made for them. The man at the head of the family, if he is a laborer, receives the double quantity card, as do other adult men if they are engaged in manual labor.

There is as yet no limitation upon the amount of cake that may be purchased, but cafes are not allowed to serve cake unless it is asked for by the diner. The housewives, however, feel that it is disloyal to make cakes, since just so much flour will have to be used for this purpose.

Beech-Nut Peanut Butter



EVERYBODY knows some happy, sturdy brother, growing like a weed and hungry as a bear. He'll tell you that three sandwiches are none too many when the spread is Beech-Nut Peanut Butter—with the flavor, as you know, that presents the food value of the peanut in the most delicious way.

The exceptional Beech-Nut flavor—due to the skillful

blending of selected Spanish and Virginia nuts, and the original Beech-Nut method—the care to ensure delicacy and flavor.

Just the cream of the nuts (the little acid hearts completely removed)—delicately roasted, lightly salted, crushed to a smooth golden-brown butter.

Beech-Nut Peanut Butter comes in vacuum-sealed jars of three sizes—10 cents, 15 cents, 25 cents (in the extreme West, a little more). Your grocer has it.

Makers of America's most famous Bacon—Beech-Nut Bacon
BEECH-NUT PACKING COMPANY
CANAJOHARIE, N. Y.

THE JOHN WANAMAKER PIANO SALONS

Tomorrow, Thursday, an offering specially prepared for homes that might otherwise have been musicless this summer—

Used Pianos and Player-Pianos

Put right, and warranted by us as worthy to go into good homes.

50 pianos, \$65 to \$195
6 player-pianos, \$265 to \$565

Small Payment Down
Immediate Delivery

Note—There will be no charge made for delivery.

Piano Salons, First Gallery,
New Building.

John Wanamaker
Broadway at Ninth, NEW YORK

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts Decennial Census

Have You Been Enumerated?

All persons who believe they may have been omitted in the recent canvass by the state census enumerators are requested in the interest of promoting as complete a return of population as possible, to send their names, giving street address and city or town, to the CENSUS OFFICE, 24 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, not later than June 7 and the matter will be given prompt attention.

CHARLES F. GETTEMY,
Director, Bureau of Statistics.

ANDREW ALEXANDER 548 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK



A CHIC low shoe that achieves charm by simplicity. Its admirable fitting qualities are the joint contribution of hand work and skillful design.

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The Food-Drink for All Ages
Satisfying
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All Hotels and Cafes—Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute

STATE SCHOOL BILLS REPORTED BY U. S. BUREAU

New Methods Have Been Proposed and Adopted in Various Parts of the Union, According to the Circular

WASHINGTON—A circular reporting educational bills proposed and enacted in various states of the Union has been issued by the bureau of education. It follows in part:

Connecticut

Passed House:
S. B. 232—Permitting the state board of education to establish in such towns as may seem desirable public day and continuation schools, part-time schools and evening schools for instruction in the arts and practices of trades, for persons 14 years of age and over, and have full control of such schools. The buildings must be provided by the towns. Towns of 25,000 inhabitants are required to establish similar schools, and those with less than 25,000 may establish them. The state will pay one half the cost of instruction, not exceeding \$80 for any one pupil in any year.

Florida

Bills introduced:
Extending the existing school book contracts from the present limit, Sept. 30, 1916, to July 1, 1917.

Authorizing county boards of education and trustees of special tax districts to establish departments of home economics in their schools.

Providing uniform courses of study for both elementary schools and high schools. Creating a state normal school at Madison under the management of the state board of education.

Idaho

Enacted into law:
S. B. 67—Changing the Academy of Idaho at Pocatello to the Idaho Technical Institute, an institution to give instruction in vocational, scientific, literary and technical subjects, of two years and not more than two years of college grade, as determined by the scope of the first two years of college work prescribed for the University of Idaho.

S. B. 162—Changing the method of apportionment of state and county money in each county. The county superintendent shall apportion 40 per cent of the total to the several districts in proportion to the number of teachers regularly employed, 40 per cent in proportion to the number of children in each district, 17 per cent for the relief of poorer districts, which, after having levied a special tax of 10 mills, have not sufficient funds, including their regular apportionment, to maintain the minimum term required by law, and 3 per cent among the rural high school districts and consolidated districts carrying approved high school work, in proportion to the number of teachers regularly employed in such high school work.

H. B. 30—Requiring all school districts not maintaining high schools to pay the tuition of pupils who desire to attend high schools in other districts.

S. B. 214—Amending the laws relative to the certification of teachers and providing for state high school certificates valid in grades from the seventh to the twelfth, inclusive.

H. B. 394—Providing for elections for the consolidation of rural school districts.

Illinois

Bills introduced:
H. B. 818—Providing that to be eligible to the office of county superintendent a person must be of good character, actually engaged in educational work, the holder of a valid county supervisor's certificate or a state certificate, and must have had at least four years' experience in teaching.

S. B. 401—Requiring physical education and training of pupils in all public schools, and special courses in preparation for physical education in the state normal schools.

Maine

Enacted into law:
R. S., Chapter 15—Providing for a state course of study which must be used in all school districts except those using a course approved by the state superintendent.

Raising the minimum number of weeks that schools must be maintained from 26 to 30.

Providing that after July 1, 1916, local superintendents of schools must hold certificates of superintendent's grade or state teachers' certificates.

H. B. 667—Providing for the professional supervision of schools in remotely situated plantations.

New Mexico

Enacted into law:

H. B. 190—Providing for special departments for persons training for rural teaching in the state normal schools, in which one year courses shall be given to 60 persons to be known as "student teachers" selected by the state superintendent of public instruction, and whose full expenses shall be paid by the state.

H. B. 198—Providing that Spanish as a separate study may be taught in any public elementary or high school in the state upon a majority vote of the board of school directors.

S. B. 103—Amending the laws relating to the certification of teachers.

H. B. 232—Providing a tax of one half of one mill on all taxable property in the state to be added to the state current school fund, which shall be proportioned to the various counties in accordance with the number of children of school age in the county. Providing the

county unit of taxation: School directors of rural school districts on or before the first day of May each year must send to the county superintendent an estimate of the amount of funds necessary for conducting the schools for the year, which, after approval by the county superintendent, shall be sent by him to the county commissioners. The boards of education of municipal school districts are required to send similar estimates direct to the county commissioners. The board of county commissioners are required to levy a school tax upon all the taxable property of the county, sufficient to produce funds to support and maintain schools in municipal districts and in rural districts employing at least four teachers for nine months and to support and maintain schools in other rural districts for at least seven months. No district shall expend more than \$60 per month for instructional purposes for each teacher holding a third grade certificate, nor more than \$75 per month for each teacher holding a second grade certificate, nor more than \$90 per month for each teacher holding a first grade or higher certificate. No rural school district shall be entitled to apportionment for more than one teacher for each 60 children or fraction thereof. The money for the purchase of land and the erection and repair of school buildings shall be raised by taxes in the local districts.

New York

Enacted into law:
Chapter 307—Authorizing the board of supervisors of any county to establish county farm schools.

Chapter 133—Amending the school law relative to vaccination, making vaccination compulsory for admission to schools only in cities of the first and second class.

South Dakota

Enacted into law:
S. L. Section 25—Permitting counties with 65 schools or more to employ a deputy county superintendent whose salary shall be fixed by the county commissioners.

Utah

Enacted into law:
Chapter 20—Creating an educational school commission composed of the state superintendent, the attorney general, and three persons appointed by the governor, to make a study of the organization of the present school system and make a report to the governor in September, 1916, with recommendations in the form of a bill for the reconstruction and codification of the school laws of the state. \$500 is appropriated for expenses.

Chapter 8—Providing special state aid to such school districts whose total revenues are insufficient under the maximum tax levy set by law, to employ teachers for at least 28 weeks.

Vermont

Enacted into law:
Section 64—Codifying and amending the elementary school laws. The state board of education consists now of five members instead of six, all appointed by the governor for five-year terms. The board is charged with the general administration of the schools of the state. The board is to appoint a state commissioner of education for an indefinite term, fix his salary, to approve the appointments of as many state supervisors as the board may deem necessary, and to appoint school superintendents for union superintendency districts composed of one or more townships. Towns with 25 or more rural schools may appoint their own superintendent. Those appointed by the state board of education will be paid entirely by the state, those appointed by the local towns will receive from the state \$1200 and one half of the salary paid in excess of \$1500. Each town remains a unit in organization and management, districts smaller than the town being no longer recognized. The state board of education is to adopt a state course of study which must be followed by all schools. Teachers will be certified by the state and certificates other than state certificates will not be recognized.

The Theodore N. Vail agricultural school is made a state school and together with the state school of agriculture at Randolph is placed under the general charge of a board of trustees to be composed of the state commissioner of agriculture, the dean of the state agricultural college, and three trustees appointed by the governor. Middlebury College is to receive from the state annually \$12,800, of which amount \$10,400 shall be used in the school of education for preparing teachers for Vermont high schools. The rest of the appropriation shall be used to pay the tuition of 30 Vermont students selected from various sections of the state. Norwich University is to receive annually \$20,000 on condition that it shall furnish one free scholarship for each state senatorial district.

LOUISIANA ROAD WORK PROGRESSING

MANDEVILLE, La.—The work on the new public road from Covington to Slidell is progressing, says the New Orleans Times-Picayune. The road runs through Abita, Claiborne, Chinchila, Mandeville, East Mandeville, Lacombe, Oak Blen and Bonfouca. Concrete bridges will take place of the wood bridges across the creeks and bayous. An appropriation was made by the police jury for work on Lakeside road, which leads from West Mandeville through East Mandeville.

BERRY GROWERS PUSH PRODUCT
VICTORIA, B. C.—A campaign is to be undertaken in furtherance of the use of local berries by Victoria and district housewives. Methods of carrying on an advertising campaign have been discussed by the growers and the matter left in the hands of R. C. Abbott, coast markets commissioner, for arrangement, says the Times.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL AT KINGSTON, N. Y. OPENS IN FALL

KINGSTON, N. Y.—A new high school building that cost about \$250,000 and is located in the center of the city, will be occupied by the advanced pupils when the terms opens in September. Attractive in its lines, substantial in character and well equipped, the structure is considered one of the finest in the eastern states. In addition to the classrooms and dormitories, it contains an assembly hall that can be used for meetings of citizens and other events of a public nature.

As the outgrowth of a desire to let manufacturers generally know of advantages offered them by Kingston, a Chamber of Commerce was organized and has been a strong factor in recent civic and business development. Kingston has modern stores that extend from the Strand near the river to North Front street, at the extreme end of the city. They are to be found on Broadway, extending through almost the entire stretch from one end of the city to the other.

The history of Kingston is replete with stirring stories of achievement when the republic in which we live was in its early days. It is located on the Hudson river, 90 miles from New York, 60 miles from Albany, in the heart of the Ashokan dam section and at the foothills of the Catskill mountains. With a population of 28,000, it is known throughout the Hudson valley district as a residential city. It occupies the ground that ordinarily would accommodate a city of twice its population. Practically every house has its own yard, lawn, flower beds and vegetable garden.

People here are within easy reach of the metropolitan centers on one side, and the mountains in another direction. It is about an hour's ride by automobile to Lake Mohonk, and half an hour's drive over the state roads to where one can view the great reservoir and water storage plant built by New York city over an area that before had been occupied by villages. The proximity of this giant water works brings to Kingston hosts of visitors.

Kingston is sometimes called the "Cradle of New York state," in that the Legislature of the commonwealth, while the revolutionary war was still in progress, met for the first time in a building that still stands at the junction of Fair street and Clinton avenue, organized and started the wheels of government. Governor George Clinton, sometimes known as the "Father of Schools," was in this city at that time. It was because Governor Clinton deemed it unwise to continue the work of organization, because of the condition of the country, that adjournments were taken from Aug. 1, 1777, until Sept. 10 of the same year, before the work of this first Legislature was really undertaken in earnest. The first session of court under the first constitution of the state was held in Kingston. Thus the three departments of government—the legislative, the executive and the judicial—were launched together in Kingston, even before the war had been concluded and several months before the city was burned by the British.

The city is served by five railroads and by a series of steamboat and towing lines on the Hudson river.

U. S. EXPORT TRADE CONFEREES NAMED

NEW YORK—The national foreign trade council, according to a statement issued Tuesday night, has appointed John D. Ryan, president of the Amalgamated Copper Company; James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, and James J. Hill, chairman of the Great Northern railway, as a committee to confer with the federal trade commission when that body begins its hearings here this week on matters which confront American exporters. "Mr. Ryan," says the statement, "has practical knowledge of and has thoroughly investigated the conditions arising from the fact that American exporters are confronted by government-encouraged combinations of foreign rivals equipped to resist American competition and are often obliged to sell to combinations of foreign buyers."

COLORADO IRRIGATION TO BE EXTENDED

DENVER—Sydney B. Williams, new head of the government reclamation service, announced recently that work on the laterals of the Grand Valley High Line canal will begin immediately. This will provide work for several hundred experienced orchardists and others.

The government will try to have the canal completed in time to irrigate the winter wheat crops, says the Times. Active work is expected to begin July 1. It is the plan of Mr. Williams, as proposed by Governor Carlson, that labor be arranged so that the present unemployed may take part in it. Completion of the canal is expected to open a vast acreage for cultivation by the farmers of the western slope. Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be expended to finish the project, making the total expenditure \$4,000,000.

MRS. PRESTON OPPOSES VOTE

PRINCETON, N. J.—Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, formerly Mrs. Grover Cleveland, appeared on the platform Tuesday night as an active opponent of the extension of woman's suffrage at a rally of the local branch of the New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. Mrs. Preston, as president of the branch, explained its aims and organization. Prof. Philip M. Brown, head of the international law department of the university, presided. Mrs. Preston gave no address beyond the few announcements. She is a vice-president of the state organization.

WESTERN STATES GOVERNORS SEEK NEW LAND LAWS

DENVER, Col.—A definite program of legislation affecting the development of the public domain in Colorado and other western states will be submitted to the next Congress as a direct result of the conference of western governors at Seattle recently.

The Governors of Utah, Nebraska, Idaho, Montana, Washington, Oregon and Colorado will meet again at Portland, Sept. 18, 19 and 20, to work out this legislative program, says the Times. Governor Carlson immediately will begin the consideration of proposed national legislation which in his opinion is necessary for the development of the public domain and its resources in this state.

Cooperation on the part of Secretary Lane of the interior department with the western governors is expected to be one of the most important factors in gaining for their legislative program favorable consideration by Congress. Governor Carlson believes. The federal government, he says, is beginning to realize that the policies which it has followed during the last 10 years have not accomplished the anticipated results in western development, and, as a consequence, is now prepared to assist in the passage of legislation to correct existing evils.

Water power regulations, federal cooperation on state roads, interstate streams and western coast defenses were among the principal subjects discussed at the governors' meeting.

Revocable permits to water power sites, according to Governor Carlson, were declared by all the western state executives to impose a handicap upon one of the most important fields of development in the West.

"Hundreds and hundreds of projects in Colorado alone are crippled by this regulation," he said. "Many reservoirs that might be built near the source of water in the mountains, but which could not be made profitable for irrigation alone, are abandoned because there is no security obtainable for the water power feature which might make them a financial success."

Federal cooperation in the building of state roads would have the effect of making accessible vast areas of federal land and thereby bring about its development. At the Portland conference each Governor will submit figures showing the area of federal land in his respective state, together with a statement showing how this land may be benefited through the building of highways.

NEW ONTARIO DOCK NOW IN SERVICE

WINDSOR, Ont.—The new government dock at the foot of Church street, the construction of which was commenced last year, was formally placed in service recently. The new dock cost \$65,000, and was built under the supervision of Lieut.-Col. H. J. Lamb of the public works department, says the Toronto Globe. It is of concrete, 655 feet in length and can accommodate the largest boats on the Great Lakes. Upon it is erected a large warehouse, 300 feet long, with offices for the officials. The river has been dredged to give 20 feet of water at the dock.

James A. Reid has been appointed as custodian of the dock, and he will assume his duties at once.

FREE MONEY ORDERS FOR WAR CAPTIVES

OTTAWA, Ont.—Arrangements have been made for the issue in Canada of money orders, free of commission, in favor of prisoners of war in the United Kingdom, France, Russia and to British (including Canadian, Australian, etc.), French, Belgian, Russian and Serbian prisoners of war in Austria-Hungary and Germany.

The advice in each must contain the name of the payee in full, his rank and the name of the place at which he is held, explains the Province. If he is a member of the Canadian expeditionary forces, that fact must also be stated together with the number of the contingent to which he belongs.

GOVERNMENT OPENS LEVEE BUILDING BIDS

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Bids amounting to \$1,000,000 for levee construction work were opened recently by Major Markham, United States engineer, and contracts will be awarded later, says the Little Rock Gazette. The bids were for the construction and repair of levees in the upper and lower St. Francis levee district and in the White river districts. Taxpayers in the Cypress Creek drainage district at a meeting at McGehee, Ark., voted to subscribe \$110,000 to complete filling a gap in the levee in Desha county.

CANADA ANNOUNCES AGRICULTURE GRANTS

OTTAWA, Ont.—Details of the various sums set aside by the Dominion government for the encouragement of agriculture in the various provinces under the agricultural instruction act have been announced for the provinces of Alberta, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, says the Toronto Mail and Empire. The grant to Nova Scotia totals \$68,001.87, of which \$27,500 is for agricultural colleges and schools; to New Brunswick, \$54,808.40; to Prince Edward Island, \$29,138.28; to Alberta, \$56,528.82.

PACIFIC GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY WORK IS RESUMED

Builders Expect to Complete Another Hundred Miles Before the Close of the Year

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Following an arrangement made recently between the provincial government, the Dominion government and the Pacific Great Eastern railway, it is announced that work on that line will be resumed immediately with plenty of money on hand to continue practically up to the end of the year. By that time, it is expected that 223 miles of the line will be in operation compared with the 120 miles now completed and running between Squamish and Lillooet.

Many months ago, when the world's money markets virtually closed down as a result of the declaration of war, says the Victoria (B. C.) Times, an understanding was reached between J. W. Stewart, head of the Pacific Great Eastern and the Dominion government for an advance of \$5,000,000. The Union Bank in this deal was to advance funds on a basis of about 80 per cent of the value of the bonds.

This arrangement was carried out until something like one half of the \$5,000,000 had been expended. Then the minister of finance at Ottawa closed down on this and other expenditures all over Canada and as a result of the stringency the company during recent weeks closed much of its work. Latest representations have been made looking to the release of the remaining \$2,300,000. The Hon. W. T. White, federal minister of finance, has authorized the loan of the remainder of the \$5,000,000 and the \$2,300,000 is now available in the Union Bank in Vancouver.

Following a consultation here between P. Welch, contractor, and the attorney-general, the former stated that he would take personal charge of the work during the next few months and push it just as rapidly as possible. In the prosecution of the work the needs of the local labor situation are to be met as far as possible. For that purpose Mr. Welch will open an employment office in Vancouver and engage upward of a thousand new men necessary to prosecute the work. The government also will appoint a man to attend at that office and see that none but British subjects are employed and that, preference, as far as possible, is given to married men.

The program is to have trains operating into Clinton by October and as far as the Hundred Mile House, a distance of 22 miles from Squamish, by the end of the year. This will provide daily connection between Vancouver and the Cariboo country. In the meantime betterment work on the line between Squamish and Lillooet is proceeding every day.

INTERRUPTIONS OF OCEAN WIRELESS SERVICE REPORTED

Prevalence of adverse conditions over the North Atlantic ocean is assigned as cause of recent difficulties in maintaining wireless communication between the United States and Europe, and Henry C. Gawler, federal radio inspector at Boston, says wireless messages are likely to be interrupted frequently during June and the greater part of July. With cable service from Germany impossible because of the break in the wires, that country and the United States are being handicapped in communication, the stations at Sayville, L. I., and at Tucker, N. J., reporting periods of complete isolation.

Many of the messages being exchanged between the two countries are being received at these stations only in fragments, the constant interruption of the static currents making the picking up of a complete message exceptional without repeating portions of the communication. Mr. Gawler says there are brief intervals of perfectly clear conditions but it is impossible, he says, to tell when the next interruption will make the dots and dashes of the wireless language hazy and unreliable.

The Sayville station has become the distributing center of official messages to and from Germany since the cutting of the cable. Messages received there are relayed by neutral cable to all parts of the world. By the use of code the German government was enabled to send official communications without their being censored by British authorities. These messages now must await favorable conditions for wireless despatch or pass through the hands of the British censor.

VETERANS OF THE CONFEDERACY GIVE CHEERS FOR PEACE

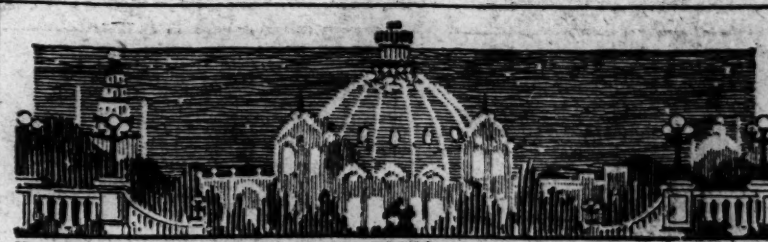
RICHMOND, Va.—Thousands of Confederate veterans, at the opening of their twenty-fifth reunion here Tuesday, cheered the hope expressed by their leaders that peace in America may not be disturbed by war in Europe.

They reiterated loyalty to the Union, shouted pledges of support to the President in any crisis, and bowed assent to prayers that those who guide the republic might be blessed with wisdom.

Frequent references to the European war also were made at the convention of the United States Sons of Confederate Veterans, who cheered a pledge of support to the President voiced by Clarence J. Owens of Washington.

Tributes were expressed to Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Gen. J. B. Stuart and other Confederate leaders.

The visitors were welcomed to Richmond by Governor Stuart and Judge D. G. Tyler, who spoke in behalf of Virginia veterans.



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"SEE AMERICA"



MOTION PICTURES TO AID MOVEMENT OF CITY PLANNING

Exhibition of Work Done in Chicago to Be Given in Private at Lorimer Hall Today

The private exhibitions of new city planning pictures taken in Boston and in Chicago will be given today in Lorimer hall, Tremont Temple. Admission to both exhibitions is through invitation. The exhibitions are really to constitute the third of a series of meetings which is being held on city planning under the auspices of the civil development committee of the Give and Take Club, composed of members of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union. The first meetings of the series were held in the union's hall on March 24 and May 19.

"A Tale of One City," a motion picture in two reels, which has been prepared by the Chicago plan commission, will be the principal feature of the exhibition. This two-reel film was lent to Boston's Y. M. C. U. civic development committee for this occasion by the Chicago commission. The Chicago commission expects to have the film shown to the general public later as means for educating the people as to the work for civic betterments city planning boards actually accomplish.

Arthur A. Shurtleff will preside this afternoon and this evening at 8. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., is to be the presiding officer. There will be thrown on the screen several pictures taken in Boston by the city planning board.

As a result of the civic planning meetings held under the auspices of the Boston Y. M. C. U., an advisory council of 50 and an executive committee of 11 are being organized to cooperate with official city planning boards and to prepare the way for popular approval of an adequate and practical plan for the development of the entire Boston district. At the meeting today a report of the work being accomplished will be made by the organization committee.

So far as selected, the organization committee of 50 representing civic and social organizations interested in an adequate and practical plan for the development of the Boston district, consists of W. R. Greeley, chairman; E. B. Mero, secretary; Elmer J. Bliss, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Walter H. Kilham, Miss J. A. Bruntton, Frank L. Locke, John N. Cole of the Boston industrial development board, John J. Martin of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, George B. Gallup, Cornelius A. Parker, Ephraim Harrington, Arthur A. Shurtleff, Richard Hittinger and Mrs. Eva W. White.

TEXAS COTTON MEN LIKE WAREHOUSE LAW

FT. WORTH, Tex.—At a meeting of the Texas cotton conference here recently, which was attended by representative business men, bankers and farmers throughout the state, resolutions were adopted endorsing the Texas warehouse law in its present form. By unanimous vote the Legislature was asked to vote the law, as enacted, a fair trial and provide liberal appropriations for its execution, reports the Dallas News.

NEW FILM STUDIO NEARLY READY

OCEAN SPRINGS, Miss.—Rex Beach and Jack London are to be here and will affiliate themselves with the Dixie Film Company, the motion picture producing company, whose studio a few miles from here on the Tchoutacabouffa river, is nearing completion, says the New Orleans Times-Picayune.

NEW YORK GIVES WELCOME TO THE CHINA MERCHANTS

NEW YORK—Twenty of the leading business and professional men of China, appointed members of the commission by the President of their republic to visit the principal cities of the United States, were welcomed and entertained by city officials here Tuesday. A mayor's committee met them upon their arrival from Philadelphia and escorted them to the city hall, where they were greeted by Acting Mayor McAneny. Later they were guests at a luncheon given by the American Manufacturers Export Association.

Addressing the Chinese commissioners at the luncheon, Alva B. Johnson, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Company, who presided, reviewed China's difficulties in constructing and managing her own railroad lines. He said he hoped for the establishment of a closer relationship between the business men of this country and those of China. To this end, he added, the establishment of an American merchant marine and American-Chinese steamship lines was especially desirable.

Kai Fu Shah, Chinese minister at Washington, who headed the delegation of his countrymen to this city, and others of the party, spoke of their country and the admiration of their people for America. Minister Shah advocated sending American salesmen to China who could speak and understand Chinese in order further to build up commercial relations between the two countries.

Chai Chang Wou, senior secretary of the ministry of agriculture and commerce at Peking, made a speech in his native tongue which was afterward translated. "The American and the Chinese people are most alike," he said. "They both love peace, liberty and morality. As a republic, the United States is a great example for us to follow, and I hope to see the two nations join hands for the extension of trade and commerce on an equitable basis, for enduring friendship and for permanent peace."

GULF FREIGHTER PURCHASED

NEW ORLEANS—The Boca Grande Steamship Company of New Orleans is planning to enter into active competition with the rail lines for a share of the freight business between this city and Houston, and with arrangements all completed has purchased the iron steamer New Orleans, once a Cromwell liner, to put into the service, says the Times-Picayune.

WOMEN'S CLUB LEADERS MEET

PORTLAND, Ore.—The midbiennial council of the General Federation of Women's Clubs Tuesday listened to a discussion of art and music. Among the speakers were Mrs. F. S. Wardwell of Stamford, Conn., and Mrs. Thomas G. Winter of Minneapolis.

SHOE CRAFT

The "ShoeCraft" white duck tennis oxford for WOMEN is much favored for its special arch supporting feature. Like all "ShoeCraft" shoes it is tailored to the individual foot. Sent anywhere parcel post. Prepaid on receipt of five dollars. Perfect fit assured. Send for style booklet "M."

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COMBINATION FOR FOREIGN TRADE URGED

Speaker Before Federal Trade Commission at Boston Chamber of Commerce Favors Exporters' Agreements.

Combination of United States manufacturers, confined exclusively to overseas commerce, should be allowed as a means of assisting in the development of trade with other countries in the opinion of George F. Willet of the American Felt Company who was one of the speakers at today's continued public hearing before the federal trade commission at the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Speakers were generally in favor of permitting combinations so that the American manufacturer might have more inducement to enter markets abroad. Economic production and the possibilities of selling in bulk with the resultant of securing the same service abroad as competitors from other lands receive were among the advantages said to come from such combination.

Such service was declared to be impossible if the manufacturers sought the trade single handed. Mr. Willet contended that combination, if properly safeguarded, so as to prevent higher prices in the domestic market, would be helpful. The speaker said that in the exportation of felt shoes, particularly with reference to South America, there was nothing to keep the United States manufacturer out of the market abroad, the business being governed considerably by the ability of the manufacturer to make the styles which appeal to the trade.

That efficient organization was a keynote to the situation was contended by Mr. Willet. He referred to the Standard Oil Company as an example of world organization such as must be maintained in every line of commerce if success is to be the result. He said this is the form of organization competitors from other lands have adopted and the United States exporter must adopt like methods in order to compete.

Frederick P. Fish, the first speaker at the Tuesday afternoon session, urged that business men be left free to experiment and find out the way to build up their overseas trade and expressed his opinion that it would be done if business is unhampered.

"I believe this commission will do the nation and the world a very great service," he continued, "if it finds some method whereby cooperation among our manufacturers may be fostered and promoted in this country. But I don't believe it can be worked out efficiently either by this commission or by the statesmen at Washington."

"We must first satisfy the people of South America that our goods are what they want, and second, we must have a profit. We should cooperate to send superior men to South America to study the question first."

Henry Howard, chairman of the executive committee of the Manufacturing Chemists Association, said his trade would be unable to go into the foreign market singly, but could do it if 40 or 50 manufacturers joined in a sort of export association.

Prof. Oliver M. W. Sprague, economist of Harvard University, asked the attention of the federal board to the export house method of developing trade abroad.

"It is my opinion," he said, "that a very large part of the foreign trade field is still the appropriate problem of the export houses rather than of the direct selling agencies. Where good will and trade markets count for much there is no room for combinations of producers in the foreign trade field. I feel that the field for combination of independent producers is by no means coterminous with the whole field of foreign trade. It is a comparatively narrow field. I think this commission would do well to make a careful examination of the present place of the export house in the foreign trade, and its place in the development of England's foreign trade."

Stephen L. Bartlett, a cocoa manufacturer, mentioned the difficulties his firm had experienced in doing business in South America as a single concern. He would favor a pool with other concerns, but not for the sale of the same articles.

Charles H. Jones, president of the Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Company, told the story of his firm's experience in trade abroad.

"The Sherman law," he said, "would not apply, as far as I can see, to any combination in our trade that would be desirable."

Thomas F. Anderson, secretary of the New England Shoe & Leather Association, gave statistics of the shoe industry and of the expanding exports of leather, shoes and harness. He told of a growing demand for the American shoe in the South American countries.

SUGAR BEET SEED IMPORT TO BE AIDED

WASHINGTON—As a result of reports of a sugar beet seed scarcity, the British foreign office today notified the state department that it would not interfere with seed shipments from Germany if it were shown that they were obtainable elsewhere, provided they went through neutral ports and no commodities were given in exchange.

NEW MICHIGAN DEPOTS PLANNED
CANTON, Mich.—Plans have been completed by officers of the Michigan East and West Railroad Company from Manistee to Marquette for the construction of a depot at Manistee to cost \$12,500 and one at Dighton to cost \$25,000, says the Grand Rapids Press.

WORK IN STATE'S FIRST FOREST IS ALREADY STARTED

Final Deed for Winchendon Tract Is Signed by Commission and Reforestation Is Begun

Reforestation work already has been started on Massachusetts' first state forest which consists of 1600 odd acres in Winchendon, the final deed having been signed by the forestry commission in the office of State Forester Frank W. Rane, who, with Harvey N. Shepard and Harold Parker, chairman, compose the commission. It was purchased for less than \$8000.

This tract is the first to be bought by the commission under the legislative act of 1914 carrying an appropriation of \$90,000 to be expended over a period of five years.

The property is now placed under the control and management of the state forester to reforest and develop in such a way that the "public enjoyment" may be increased thereby and the water supplies of the commonwealth conserved and protected.

This land is now tax exempt although the state pays to the localities in which the area lies the amount of taxes lost thereby. It is situated mainly in Winchendon, near the northern boundary of the state and includes a portion of the Millers and Otter rivers.

The area is for the most part in need of reforestation, being purchased with the express view of showing the neighboring communities how bare land in the state may be returned to its former wooded condition and much higher valuation. Many thousands of trees will be planted by the state forester on the tract.

The deeds, numbering close to 50 from the various individual owners, are to be registered in the name of the state in Worcester county. The work of obtaining a clear title to the land caused considerable delay and expense by reason of the uncertainty of many and the numerous claimants that had to be seen.

The average price per acre for this great prospective forest was under five dollars in accordance with the legislative stipulation that the average rate be not over that amount.

OWNERS OF CLOCKS OR POLES WARNED BY COMMISSION

Application for Privilege of Suspending From Buildings by Brackets Must Be Made Now

Boston street commissioners today sent a letter to all owners of clocks mounted on sidewalk poles in the downtown business district between Eliot street and Cornhill advising them to make application immediately if they intend to avail themselves of the privilege of suspending the clocks from brackets attached to buildings. Otherwise the commission says it will take steps at once to remove the poles, which, it believes, are causing much congestion among shoppers. A continued hearing on the removal of trolley wire poles downtown also was given by the street commissioners today.

Three permits were received today for attaching clocks to side brackets. There are 18 clocks in the district designated by the commission, and it is believed that with but two or three exceptions they can readily be attached to the buildings, permitting the removal of the poles. The time for removing the poles, granted by the commission, expired yesterday.

That the Elevated railway be entirely relieved from bearing any part of the expense of removing the trolley poles in the congested district and attaching the feed wires to the adjacent buildings was requested by J. J. Boyden, who represented the railway at the hearing today.

The Elevated insists upon the property owners and storekeepers bearing the cost as, it is declared, all the benefit would accrue to them while there would be no advantage to the railway.

Commissioner Frank A. Goodwin objected to the property owners paying the entire cost, saying that the Elevated also would benefit by the removal of the sidewalk poles. He said the street commission would be willing to put for putting the sidewalks in condition after the poles had been eliminated.

A. S. Allen, representing the sidewalk committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, spoke for a legislative enactment which would compel the Elevated to remove all the poles in the congested area at its own expense.

George A. Parker, representing property at 212,234 Washington street, thought the public would receive the greatest benefit and that the city should remove the poles.

Commissioner Goodwin urged the Elevated and the property owners to get together and arrive at some satisfactory understanding in the situation.

SUCCESS IN THE F-4 WORK IS EXPECTED

WASHINGTON—Admiral Moore reported from Honolulu today that the F-4 gave signs of breaking in two but it would nevertheless be possible to raise the pieces. Operations were suspended owing to heavy tides. The vessel was described as lying on its starboard side, nearly bottom upwards.

B. & M. RAILROAD ADOPTS THE RULE OF PROHIBITION

Management of Last of Three New England Systems to Stop Sale of Liquor in Dining Cars on Its Various Lines

"The decision of the management of the Boston & Maine railroad to stop the sale of liquors on its dining cars hereafter will further serve to impress upon public officials the fact that public opinion is strongly against the sale of intoxicants," was the comment made today by Arthur Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, with reference to the new rule which went into effect on the Boston & Maine yesterday.

This latest gain for prohibition marks the complete suspension of the sale of intoxicants on all New England railroads operating dining car equipment. There are only three railroads which maintain dining car service, the Boston & Maine, New Haven and Boston & Albany. The presidents of the two latter roads ordered the sale of alcoholics on dining cars stopped about two years ago. Officials of the Boston & Maine say the sale of liquors was stopped because of the rising sentiment in favor of national prohibition. It has been felt that in view of similar action taken by the other two roads, that it was only a matter of time when all three systems would unite on the policy.

Superintendent Davis of the Anti-Saloon League conferred with officials of the New Haven and Boston & Albany more than two years ago and presented the case for the prohibitionists. The railroad officials at that time were believed to be favorably impressed.

A change in management on the roads, however, delayed the movement for a short time. Howard Elliott, soon after being elected president of the New Haven, was interviewed by Superintendent Davis and later gave the order now in force two years on the New Haven.

The movement for prohibition on railroads originated in Illinois when the General Managers Association, representing practically all the big roads entering Chicago, passed a resolution advocating that all roads represented in the association stop the sale of liquors.

The action of this association is believed to have been the direct cause for many of the largest western roads issuing prohibition orders. Railroad men became convinced that most of the wrecks were caused by drink. They were then confronted with the problem of preventing their employees from entering saloons. It was considered inconsistent by many officials to place a ban upon the employees and at the same time continue to sell liquor on the trains in violation of statutes. The remedy finally resorted to was the complete abolition of the sale on the various railroad systems.

ARMY AND NAVY Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

Army Orders
WASHINGTON—The following special orders were issued today:
Capt. William J. Kendrick, ninth cavalry, to Walter Reed G. H. D. C.
First Lieut. John K. Brown, assigned to second cavalry.

Each of the following officers is assigned as indicated:
Second Lieut. Alvan C. Sandford, to twenty-second infantry.
Second Lieut. James A. O'Brien, infantry to twenty-sixth infantry.

Brig-Gen. William L. Sibert, detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort MacArthur, Cal., to locate buildings thereat, vice Col. Stephen M. Foote, coast artillery corps relieved.

Navy Orders
Lieut. Comdr. R. W. Vincent, detached Illinois to South Carolina.
Lieut. D. A. Scott, detached naval academy, to Brooklyn.

Ens. H. P. Samson, detached Nebraska, to Brooklyn.
Ens. Ellsworth Davis, detached Florida, to Brooklyn.

Ens. H. T. Dickinson, detached Utah, to Brooklyn.
Ens. M. Y. Cohen, detached Utah, to Brooklyn.

Ens. Paul Fitzsimmons, detached New York, to Brooklyn.
Ens. H. C. Davis, detached Nebraska, to Brooklyn.

Ens. W. E. Malloy, detached Florida, to Brooklyn.
Ens. L. J. Stecher, detached Kansas, to Brooklyn.

Ens. R. A. Dyer, detached Virginia, to Brooklyn.
Ens. C. D. Swain, detached Virginia, to Brooklyn.

Ens. J. O. Hoffman, to temporary duty, receiving ship at New York.
Asst. Surgeon C. P. Lynch, detached Tacoma, to Dubuque.

Paym. F. R. Holt, detached navy yard, Norfolk, to wait orders.

Movements of Vessels
Rocket, at Indian Head.

San Francisco, at Portsmouth, N. H.
Rhode Island, Brooklyn and Nebraska, at Boston.

Arethusa, at Port Arthur, Tex.
Florida, at New York yard.
Perry, Preble, Stewart and Truxton, at San Pedro.

Texas and Wyoming, at Tompkinsville, Hector, at San Francisco.
Paducah, Cienfuegos for Tunas de Zaza, Cleveland, Topolobampo for Guaymas, Raleigh, Topolobampo for Mazatlan, Brutus, Progresso for Guantanamo, Georgia, Lynn Haven Bay for Boston.

WORLD COURT PLAN TOLD AT PEACE MEETING

Samuel J. Elder Holds International Arbitration Enforcement Possible

Samuel J. Elder and Prof. Jay William Hudson of the University of Missouri predicted last night at the mass meeting of the Women's Peace party of Winchester in Winchester town hall that as the result of the war in Europe there will be developed a world organization which will operate in the future for preserving international peace.

Mr. Elder, who presided at the meeting, spoke of the national peace meeting which is to be held on June 17 in Faneuil hall, Philadelphia. He declared that proof that this is no movement of visionaries is furnished by the fact that it will be addressed by jurists, statesmen, college presidents, governors, writers and lawyers from all parts of the country. He said:

"The committee of one hundred, which has called the great meeting in Independence hall in Philadelphia for June 17, consists of jurists, statesmen, college presidents, judges, governors, writers, lawyers and bankers of the highest reputation in the land. William Howard Taft, Alton B. Parker, George Gray, Washington Gladden, Presidents Lowell of Harvard, Faunce of Brown, Hibben of Princeton and Wheeler of California, John Bassett Moore, Irving Fisher, Admiral Goodrich, Winston Churchill, Frederic Coudert and scores of others of equal eminence are among the signers. Similar movements are on foot in other countries. Its proposals may disappoint some extreme advocates of peace. They are simple and practicable. What is needed is that every one should know what is possible and unite to secure it."

"The result of the civil war in this country is a united nation with a common government under the rule of a supreme court, to which even sovereign states must come with their differences and by whose decisions they must abide."

"This is what the world court movement means. It highly resolves that out of this war shall come a league of nations under a supreme court, and that all the force of all the nations shall be turned against any nation which in the future declares war or commits any act of hostility before submitting its grievance to arbitral determination."

Professor Wilson spoke of the development of international law toward the settlement of disputes between nation and nation. He instanced the court at The Hague, which between 1902 and 1914, had settled 13 international disputes without any appeal to force. He said:

"First of all, remember that the movement toward international understanding in terms of such laws as shall remove the causes of war is very young. It was only in 1907—eight years ago—that the nations of the earth really got together at The Hague to discuss for the first time how law might be substituted for war. And even at this conference only a small proportion of the 375 articles of the conventions adopted had to do with the sorts of agreements which were designed to prevent war."

"And now mark this: The European war had its roots in causes which no court of law could have covered with the body of international law in existence and with the entire absence of cooperative means for its enforcement."

"This is the underlying solution of the European difficulties—education, not intellectual education, but moral education: the moral education that teaches nations and races that in this day of an interdependent civilization all the fundamental interests of mankind are held in common, prosper in common, and are ruthlessly destroyed by any such method of settlement of problems as international and interracial disruption."

MT. IDA SCHOOL GRADUATES CLASS OF TWENTY-EIGHT

Guy Potter Benton, President of University of Vermont, Principal Speaker at the Exercises

NEWTON, Mass.—Commencement exercises of the Mt. Ida School for Girls are being held today for a graduate class of 20 and eight special students who are going to college from the preparatory course. The final musicale of the piano, vocal and elocution pupils is to be held this afternoon.

Guy Potter Benton, president of the University of Vermont, is the principal speaker. The procession of the entire school follows the reception. Prayer is offered by the Rev. Dr. Laurens McClure of Newton.

A song of thanksgiving is sung by the school and the address of Dr. Benton follows. The school sings the "Spring Song" and then the presentation of diplomas is made. The benediction is by the Rev. Charles G. Gray of the Methodist church of Newton after which the recessional of the entire school closes the exercises.

The graduating class includes the Misses Catherine Elizabeth Austin of Westfield, Mass.; Marion Brackett, Manchester, N. H. (Wellesley); Ruth Chenoweth, London, O.; Elizabeth Margaret Clarke, North Weymouth, Mass. (Simmons); Clarissa Earle Connell, Fall River, Mass.; Olga Clare Curran, Exeter, N. H. (Wellesley); Alma Eva Eichler, Dorchester, Mass.; Barbara Flower, East Kingston, N. H. (Wellesley); Florence Sprague Gifford, Cotuit, Mass. (Wellesley); Jeanette Libbey Hay, Bradford, Vt.; Clarissa Florence Hazelton, Bradford, Pa.; Evelyn Allison Holyoke,

Brewer, Me.; Laura Esther Libby, Phillips, Me.; Mary Katherine Livingstone (Smith) and Clara Janet Livingstone, Arlington Heights, Mass.; Gladys Tiffany Parsons, Lowell, Mass.; Evangeline Maude Peacock, Rockford, Ill.; Edith Phelps, Milton, Vt.; Ruth Raymond, Ludlow, Vt.; Margaret Willey Roerich, Chicago; Janette Seward, Worcester, Mass.; president of the class, Ruth Lois Stevens, Norwich, Conn.; Gladys Vinton Tupper, Montpelier, Vt.; Charlotte Campbell Tuttle, Wilmette, Ill. (University of Illinois); Beryl Varnell, Richmond, Ill.; Sara Josephine Wallace, Rochester, N. H. (Wellesley); Mildred Truman Weston, Torrington, Conn.; and Charlotte Carvell Woods, Cambridge, Mass.

ROADS IN BOSTON PARKS BEING PUT INTO CONDITION

For Two Months Commissioner Has Had Men at Work Making Driving Surfaces Smooth and Hard by "Scarifying"

By next Sunday Chairman John H. Dillon of the park and recreation department expects to have every park roadway, driveway and ride, and there are nearly 150 miles of them in all, in readiness for the summer season. More work has been done this year upon the roads and drives of the Boston park system, according to the commissioner, than has been done previously in any other single season for 20 years.

In the repaving of one side of Columbia road from Edward Everett square to Blue Hill avenue with bitulith the department spends \$40,000 on an improvement over two miles in length.

The park department is paying \$80,000 this year for the repaving with wood block Commonwealth avenue from Deerfield street to Cottage Farms and this improvement contemplates that one side of that broad thoroughfare. This is an improvement nearly two miles in length.

These are the two most considerable contracts in point of money expenditure and they will add much to the improvement of the general driveways of the city, forming as they do important links in the chain of driveways and boulevards of the city.

Chairman Dillon has been working on many other roads and drives of the park system. He points especially to the repaving for more than three miles of the Strandway from the head house in Marine park, South Boston, to Edward Everett square, Dorchester, with sand and tar over crushed stone.

Tar and sand pavement has been applied to the parkway drives from Blue Hill avenue to Washington street in Forest Hills, a distance of 2½ miles. From Washington street, Forest Hills, the tar and sand pavement has been laid, rolled and hardened, to Huntington avenue for three more miles of roadway. Then the system has been given the same hard and smooth coating of surfacing material from Huntington avenue to Brookline avenue.

Scarified paving has been laid from the Fawcett bridge near Mrs. John L. Gardner's residence to the John Boyle O'Reilly statue and from that spot to Beacon street at the junction of the three roads. This scarified paving is done by harrowing the surface of the roadway, and then rolling down, two inches of two-inch stone, the whole mass being bound together by tar which is forced into the crevices. Above this is laid two inches more of one half inch stone which is bound by another coating of tar, fine sand being thrown upon the top and the whole rolled down hard.

Audubon road, the Parkman road and Perkins street are to be completed this week. The paving done upon the scarified plan which Chairman Dillon believes will prove very durable for the traffic of the park system and best able to withstand automobile wear.

Other short driveways have been coated with tar and sand and the rides and walks in the parks have all been regraded and made smooth and in good condition for the summer's use by Boston citizens and visitors.

Captain Dillon says that for two months and more he has been devoting nearly all of his time to overseeing the work of repaving and resurfacing the driveways, walks and riding paths of the park system. He says that the money spent in excess of the \$100,000 for the two larger contracts has been smaller with better results than the department has been able to secure formerly. He is using the park department employees exclusively on all work not being done by special contract and in this he declares he effects a large saving as well as securing better work.

CHAIRMAN WALSH DRAWS ANSWER FROM MR. KING

NEW YORK—A reply to the statement issued Monday by Chairman Frank P. Walsh of the United States industrial relations commission, concerning the Colorado coal field conditions and John D. Rockefeller, was made here Tuesday night by W. L. MacKenzie King, former minister of labor for Canada and now director of an investigation into industrial relations for the Rockefeller Foundation.

To support his contention, Mr. King quoted from the official stenographic record of his testimony in Washington recently. His rejoinder follows in part: No better example could be afforded of the methods adopted by Frank P.

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Walsh, the chairman of the commission on industrial relations and of the kind of thing against which I protested so strongly while testifying in Washington, then the following paragraph from a statement issued yesterday by Frank Walsh at Kansas City and which is given to the public in the name of the commission as a whole:

"But, above all, the commission has proved the absolute responsibility of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., himself for everything that happened in Colorado. W. L. Mackenzie King, former labor commissioner of Canada and at present an employee of the Rockefeller Foundation, boasted while giving his testimony that the will and conscience of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., were more potent in Colorado than all of the public opinion of all of the people of the United States and that the American people must look to that one man for an improvement of conditions conceded by all to be un-American and intolerable."

That this is a complete perversion of my testimony is shown from the following extract from the official stenographic report:

"Chairman Walsh—Is there any force to control the Rockefeller interest to do the right thing, if they are not doing the right thing, except the ordinary people in America?"

"Mr. King: If you are speaking of the immediate force and immediate influence, I think that the conscience of young John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is more powerful than that, and will effect social justice in Colorado quicker than any other single force that you could bring to bear. I think he realizes there is a great work to do there, and he intends to have it done."

"Chairman Walsh: You think that the will and conscience of Mr. Rockefeller in bringing proper conditions and enduring conditions in Colorado is more powerful than the will and conscience of all the balance of the people of the United States, directed in that field?"

"Mr. King: No, Mr. Chairman, I don't put it that way at all."

It will be seen that the reply in which I made reference to Mr. Rockefeller's conscience referred solely to the question as to what was the most powerful influence in correcting conditions among the Rockefeller interests in Colorado, should they be found to be not as they ought to be. The contrast of the will and conscience of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., with the power of public opinion, as well as the introduction of a reference to Mr. Rockefeller's will were Mr. Walsh's own, not mine.

A perusal of the evidence in its entirety will show that instead of their being on my part any boast of the kind Mr. Walsh alleges, there was the most vigorous protest against the attempt which I recognized he was making at the time, to so distort and pervert testimony as to make it appear to the public that such a contrast could be drawn.

Not only did I protest against the distorting and perverting of words into the framing of so absurd a contrast, but the record will show that, with reference to it, I made the following positive assertion:

"I do not see the necessity of drawing that distinction. Mr. Rockefeller is not desirous of opposing public opinion. I think he is distinctly anxious to fall in line with it."

BOYLSTON LIBRARY WILL RECEIVE \$5000

DEDHAM, Mass.—The will of Ward N. Hunt of Needham allowed by Judge James H. Flint of the Norfolk county probate court provides that the residue of the Hunt estate to the amount of \$5000 should go to the public library of the town of Boylston. It is further provided that if the residue exceed \$5000 the balance shall go to Dartmouth College to create a scholarship fund for the testators named. The will was drawn June 21, 1914 and George A. Clark of Needham was named as executor giving a bond of \$80,000. There was \$43,000 worth of real estate and \$2500 worth of personal estate.



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ROUTLAND RAILROAD

Real Estate Market, Fish Pier Activities and Sailings

REAL ESTATE

An important transaction has been closed in the wholesale business district, whereby Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington have sold to Charles E. Stratton and others, trustees, the valuable brick and stone mercantile building located at the corner of Atlantic avenue and Milk street, numbered 245-249 Atlantic avenue, and consisting of a six-story and basement building with 5444 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$197,700, of which \$122,700 is on the land.

In connection with this transaction Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington have purchased from Charles E. Stratton and others, trustees, the property numbered 923-927 Washington street, corner of 1-4 Ohio street and 2 Square place, Boston, consisting of 7474 square feet of land and several stores and apartments. The total assessment is \$76,600, of which the land carries \$48,100. William F. Baldwin, Ames building, was the broker in both transactions.

BROOKLINE PROPERTY SOLD

The Federal Trust Company has sold the frame dwelling house at 65 Colbourne crescent, with 6000 square feet of land, to Frida S. Johnson and Emma C. Carlson. The property is assessed for \$89,000, which the purchasers buy for improvement and occupancy. John C. Kiley and Edward Sharp & Son were the brokers.

WEST END AND SOUTH END

Esther Clements has taken title to the 3½-story brick house and lot of land at 27 Lynde street, near Cambridge street, West End, assessed in the name of Jennie Peters for a total of \$9100. Of this amount \$6000 is carried on 1638 square feet of land.

The South End parcel comprises a four-story octagon brick dwelling and 1260 square feet of land located No. 179 Warren avenue, near West Canton street. The assessors' valuation is \$8000, of which \$3200 applies on the lot. Sarah E. Harris conveyed to Edward W. Forster.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

Henry W. Savage, Inc., have sold for Mary A. Coleman the property located at 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 Templeton way, Dorchester, consisting of seven three-family houses. The whole is assessed on a valuation of \$13,300, of which \$1400 is on the land. E. P. Galvin bought for investment and will improve.

Another deed placed on record describes the frame dwelling property numbered 87 Bird street near Bird station, owned by Drusella L. Kingsley and taxed for \$5300. There is a land area of 5650 square feet. There is a land area of 5650 square feet which carries \$1700 of that amount. Catherine F. Kenney is the buyer.

Mary C. Towle has purchased the frame dwelling property situated No. 35 Longfellow street, near Draper street, taxed in the name of Alice L. Jacobs for \$4300; \$800 of this is the valuation on 3363 square feet of land.

Final papers have been placed on record transferring title from Ellen S. Johnston to Edward F. Burke of the frame house and lot of land situated No. 14 Thornley street, near Dorchester street. The lot contains 3000 square feet and carries \$800 of the total assessment of \$3300.

The Roxbury parcel consists of five frame buildings located No. 140 Vernon street, on a lot of land extending through to Nos. 10 to 14 Lamont street, and containing some 6400 square feet. The entire taxed value is \$11,600, including \$2800 on the ground. Title was conveyed from Robert Feinberg and Max Cohen to Annie Levine.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Hillsdale st., 11 rear, ward 19; Mrs. F. B. Cordery; brick and steel garage; 100 sq. ft.; \$1000.
Victoria st., 11, ward 20; M. G. Sullivan; brick and steel garage.
Blue Hill ave., 1000-1002, ward 24; Abraham Barrows, W. E. Clarke; brick store.
Orkney rd., 27 rear, ward 25; Mary Murphy; brick garage.
Weld st., 550, ward 23; R. J. Hatt; frame dwelling.
Mt. Ida rd., 65, ward 20; Mary H. Walsh; frame dwelling.
Orchard st., 20, ward 23; Duncan Finlayson; frame dwelling.
Woodbine rd., 17, ward 23; Molly Leroy; frame dwelling.
Mt. Vernon st., 45, ward 11; Suffolk Law school; alter school and dwelling.
Tremont row, 9, ward 6; Howard & Levine; alter stores and lots.
Milk st., 98, and 1 Bath st., ward 6; Moses Williams et al.; trustees; alter mercantile.
Chandler st., 10-12, ward 10; William J. Storer, E. A. Norcross; alter hotel.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official record of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Filippo Fociglione to Minnie Polito, Grove st.; q. \$1.
Jennie Peters to Esther Clements, Lynde st.; q. \$1.
Filippo Fociglione to Minnie Polito, Merline and Norman sts.; q. \$1.
Wm. J. Stoker to Loren D. Towle, Kilby st.; q. \$1.
Loren D. Towle to Annie L. Richards, Huntington ave. and W. Newton garage; q. \$1.
Sarah E. Harris to Edward W. Forster, Warren ave.; q. \$1.
Frances C. Welch et al. trs. to Charles W. Rowell, Lincoln and Ulen sts.; d. \$1.
Mercantile Land Co. to Charles W. Rowell, Westland ave.; 2 lots; d. \$1.
SOUTH BOSTON
Michael J. McLaughlin to Joseph Sankis, Gates st.; w. \$1.
Margaret A. Stanton to Anthony Aravantes et al., Silver st.; w. \$1.
Bertha Rosenthal to Max Miller, Decatur st.; w. \$1.
EAST BOSTON
Thomas W. Kelly to John B. Hall, Westminster and Sterling sts.; w. \$1.
Robert Feinberg to Annie Levine, Lamont and Vernon sts.; 3 lots; q. \$1000.
Max Cohen to Annie Levine, Lamont and Vernon sts.; 3 lots; q. \$1.

Jennie Peters to Israel Miller, Hampden st.; q. \$1.
Josephine A. Ringrose to Frederick W. Hassam et al., Beech Glen st.; q. \$1.
Same to same, Beech Glen st.; q. \$1.
Same to same, Beech Glen st.; q. \$1.
Edward A. Dugan et al. to Dennis J. Kelley, Longwood ave.; 2 lots, St. Albans; w. \$1.
North End Savings Bk., mortgage, to North End Savings Bank, Warwick st.; d. \$10,500.
Catherine M. Pratt to Elizabeth A. Multer, Highland st.; q. \$1.

DORCHESTER
Drusella L. Kingsley to Catherine F. Kenney, Birch st.; q. \$1.
Sarah Parker to Elmer E. Silver, Dorchester ave. and Welles ave.; q. \$1.
Elmer E. Silver to Walter H. Parker et al., Dorchester ave. and Welles ave.; q. \$1.
Elmer E. Silver to Edward F. Burke, Thornley st.; q. \$1.
Wm. H. Crosby to Millie A. Etheridge, Massachusetts st.; q. \$1.
Old Colony Realty Assn., Inc., to Wm. M. Brown, Woodrow ave.; q. \$1.
North End Savings Bk., mortgage, to North End Savings Bank, Evans st.; 2 lots; q. \$2000.
Charles L. Kline to Abe Baker et al., Havelock st.; w. \$1.
H. Elmer Toward to Herman P. Barton, Intervale st.; q. \$1.
Lillian M. Toomey to Lillian M. Harvey, Withington st.; q. \$1.
Mary A. Coleman to Ellen T. Gaven; Genoa st.; 6 lots; w. \$1.
Lillian M. Toomey to Edmund G. Whidden, Withington st.; w. \$1.
Jacobs to Mary E. Towle, Longfellow st.; w. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY
Benjamin B. Perkins et al. to Lillian A. Brooks, Rumford st.; q. \$1.
Frederick W. Hassam et al. to Josephine A. Ringrose Child and Lee sts.; q. \$1.
Edward C. Thompson to Frederick Edwards, Dunwell st.; w. \$1.
George W. Thompson to Alfred C. Thompson, Edmund and Bowitt sts.; q. \$1.
Catherine G. Brennan et al. to Mary A. Reed et al., Washington st.; q. \$1.
Mary A. Reed et al. to Catherine G. Brennan et al., South st.; q. \$1.
Catherine G. Brennan to Anne W. Urick, Grandview st.; w. \$1.

BRIGHTON
James E. Burke, Jr., to Elizabeth S. Peters, Essex st.; q. \$1.
North End Savings Bk., mortgage, to North End Savings Bank, Parsons st. and Riverview st.; 10 lots, Brookline rd.; 2 lots, Alston ter.; d. \$2000.
Louise V. Maguire to Mary A. Griffin, Leaning rd.; d. \$1852.
Frank J. Watts et al. to Augustine T. Ryan, Commonwealth av.; d. \$1.

CHARLESTOWN
John J. Grant to Bernard E. Grant, Lincoln st.; q. \$1.
Edna A. Young to Margaret A. Gallagher, Alston st.; q. \$1.

HYDE PARK
George H. Whitler et al. to George T. Whitler, Cleveland and Child sts.; q. \$1.

CHELSEA
Edward C. Fletcher to Robert H. Montgomery, Bellingham and Cottage sts.; w. \$1.
Robert H. Montgomery to Royal S. Westworth, Bellingham and Cottage sts.; q. \$1.

WINTHROP
Albert Armstrong to Stella A. Keene, Charles st.; q. \$1.
John J. Grant to Bernard E. Grant, Main st.; q. \$1.

Wm. M. Brown to Old Colony Realty Assn., Inc., off Locust st.; q. \$1.
Belle A. Floyd, mortgage, to Sarah L. Ball, Harbord and Shirley sts.; q. \$1000.

Mary A. Henry to Antonina Accone, Cottage Park rd.; w. \$1.

REVERE
John V. Melroy et al. to Cornelius Lane, Weston and Bank sts., Shawmut st.; d. \$1.
Eugene F. Hubbard to Harold Gray et al., Lynnway; q. \$1.

Kenna M. Pope to Philip F. Dimodica, Elwood pl.; q. \$1.
Edna A. Young to Charles L. Ridgeway, Baker, Chester and Ocean avs.; 6 lots; q. \$1000.

Charles L. Ridgeway to Ray State Railway Co., Baker, Chester and Ocean avs.; 6 lots; q. \$1.
Anna Bronovitz to Etta Widgerson, Thornton st.; q. \$1.

COMMUNITY NIGHT
OPEN DISCUSSION
HELD IN NEWTON

Citizens of the Highlands Hear
Mayor Childs and Other City Officials

NEWTON, Mass.—About 175 citizens met in Lincoln hall last night and participated in the community night discussions of the Newton Highland Improvement Association. The subject of the meeting was "Village Improvement."

Mayor Childs, who was one of the city officials to address the meeting, urged all to make Newton the best community in which to live. James Kingman, president of the association, was chairman of the meeting.

Short talks were given by Street Commissioner Stuart, Forestry Commissioner Colton, Fire Commissioner Randlett, Police Commissioner Mitchell and Building Commissioner Forbush. After they had explained the duties of their several departments the meeting was open to general discussions and answering questions of the nearby citizens.

Plans for the community day to be conducted by the Improvement Association June 17 were given out at the meeting last night. The program opens with a baseball game and tennis tournament in the morning at the Newton Highlands playground, followed at 11:15 a. m. by a fire drill exhibition by the school pupils who will also salute the flag and sing several songs.

At 2 p. m. boy scouts and camp fire girls will play games on the playground and at 5 p. m. there will be an organ recital at the Newton Highlands Methodist church. A basket luncheon on the Crane estate at Crystal lake will be held at 6 p. m., followed by a band concert at 7 p. m.

HARVARD POLITY CLUB ELECTS

The following men have been elected officers of the International Polity Club for 1915-16: President, Wilfrid Harris Crook 16 of Oxford, England; vice-president, Arthur Fisher 15 of Chicago, Ill.; secretary, David Morris Brunsger 18 of New York; treasurer, Roger Churchyard Williams 16 of Buffalo, N. Y.; council, Abner Carroll Binder 16 of York, Pa.; Pedro Campos 16 of Ponce, Porto Rico; Robert Walton Chubb 15 of St. Louis, Mo.; Thomas Kelly Fisher 18 of Chicago, Ill.; George William Nasmith 26 of Ithaca, N. Y.; and William Gorham Rice, Jr., 11 of Albany, N. Y.

SHIPPING NEWS

Fresh mackerel, the first brought direct to Boston from Nova Scotia this season, arrived today aboard the British fishing steamer Hugh D., which tied up at T wharf. Cargo consisted of 201 barrels fresh mackerel, coming from Clark's Harbor, N. S., consigned to local dealers.

Several vessels were at the fish pier today, but prices on cod were higher. Haddock was slightly lower. There were no arrivals at T wharf, excepting the steamer with mackerel from Nova Scotia. South Boston arrivals: Str Wave 44,600 pounds, str Foam 68,000, schrs Frances S. Grueby 25,000, Delphine C. Cabral 22,000, Philip P. Mantle 25,000, Lucania 25,000, Elenora De Costa 30,500, Waltham 25,000, Harriett 25,000, Gladys & Nellie 31,000, Edith Silveira 11,800, Lucinda I. Lowell 40,500, Olivia Sears 5700, Esther Gray 7500, Tacoma 41,000, Josie & Phoebe 84,000, and Washakie 25,000. The Wave also had 24,000 scrod, Foam 16,000, Gladys & Nellie 7000, Josie & Phoebe 4000, and 1000 halibut. Dealers prices: Haddock \$5.75 per hundredweight, steak cod \$9, market cod \$5.75, pollock \$4.50, large hake \$4.75, medium hake \$2.75, and cusk \$3.75.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Schr Governor Foss 125,000 pounds fresh fish, and 85,000 salt fish, the first arrival from Cape North this season; Kinco with 15,000 pounds halibut; Angie Watson 50,000, Richard Numan from Boston 50,000 fresh fish; gill netters 6000; fresh fish, pollock seiners 10,000 pollock, and a total of 800 barrels herring.

Several netters engaged in mackerel fishing this season, have done unusually well, according to advices at the Boston fish bureau today. Schooner Azorian, Capt. Andy Mead, is probably the high liner to date.

Receipts of mackerel at Newport, R. I., were reported today as aggregating 10,175 fish. Most of them will be shipped to Boston by rail. It is understood. News from Halifax, N. S., reports 6700 mackerel there taken by Halifax fishermen at Prospect and Sambro, most of the fish being medium sized.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str Rosier (Br), White, Calcutta.
Str Hugh D (Br), Clarke harbor, N. S.
Str Kershaw, Johnson, Baltimore via Newport News and Norfolk.

Str Everett, Giles, Newport News.
Str Bunker Hill, Holmes, New York.
Str Belfast, Sawyer, Bangor, Me.
Str City of Bangor, Hawthorne, Bath, Me.

Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.
Str Cape Ann, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.

Tug Nellie, twg schr Norton, Gloucester, Mass.
Tug Cheektowaga, Packer, Perth Amboy, twg bgs 782, 780 and 784.

Tug Wyoming, Clark, Portland, twg bgs 706, Bideford for Perth Amboy, and 708, Portland for New York.

Tug Watuppa, Almy, Portland, Me.
Tug International, McGoldrick, Portsmouth, N. H.

Stm ltr Eureka, Bennett, Newburyport.
Stm ltr Reliance, Brooks, Salem.

Tug Purdy, Purdy, Scituate, Mass., with Mr. Lynn.
Schr Catavanteak, Kelloch, Rockport, Me.

Cleared
Str Calvin Austin, Mitchell, Portland.
Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland.

Str City of Bangor, Hawthorne, Bath.
Str Belfast, Sawyer, Bangor, Me.
Str Bunker Hill, Colverth, New York.

Sailings
Steamers Calvin Austin, Portland; Governor Dingley, Portland; City of Bangor, Belfast, Bangor; Bunker Hill, New York; Malden, Baltimore; Nicholas Cuneo, (Nor.) Baracoa.

Steam lght Eureka (from Newburyport), Lynn.

Schr Ella F. Crowell, Rockport, Me.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS
Today, strs. Storford, Buenos Aires and Santa Fe; Mundale, Calbarion, etc.; Panamint, St. Nazaire; Mandeville, St. Jago; Roma, Marselles, etc. via Providence; John D. Rockefeller, Tuspan; Juna, Juaro; Bermudian, Bermuda; Mary Olson, Bellingham, and San Diego; St. Quentin, Manchester; Anita, Kingston; El Rio, New Orleans; Cammo, Falmouth and Charleston; St. Chemond, Havre; Koursk, Hull; Idaho, Hull; Joandale di Giorgio, Tanamo; Saratoga, Havana; Standard, Tuspan; Bloomfontein, Oran; Medford Hall, Dundee.

OTTAWA, Ont.—The order for 60,000 pairs of boots for the Canadian expeditionary forces, placed the other day by the purchasing commission which is empowered to spend the \$100,000,000 war vote, was merely part of an order for nearly 200,000 pairs. All the shoes will be made by Canadian firms, and everything the commission will purchase will, as far as possible, be bought in Canada from Canadian manufacturers, says the Vancouver Province.

According to the information given by the member of the commission, the orders are being distributed as evenly as possible, with due regard to prices, etc. The commission is purchasing everything needed by the forces except shells, which are being bought by the shell committee.

UNITED STATES TO HELP MEXICO. PRESIDENT SAYS

(Continued from page one)

Whom the program of the revolution will be a business and not merely a platform.

I therefore, publicly and very solemnly, call upon the leaders of factions in Mexico to act, to act together, and to act promptly for the relief and redemption of their prostrate country. I feel it to be my duty to tell them that, if they cannot accommodate their differences and unite for this great purpose within a very short time, this government will be constrained to decide what means should be employed by the United States in order to help Mexico save herself and serve her people.

Dated the White House, Washington, June 2, 1915.

This plainly means recognition of one of the Mexican factions—probably either the Conventionists under General Villa or the Constitutionalists under General Carranza. From the start, as evidenced by his determined opposition to General Huerta, President Wilson has sided with the revolutionists.

In fact in his statement the President says that with the purpose of the revolution, to rid Mexico of men who ignored the constitution of the republic, the people of the United States have sympathized. With this in mind it is almost inconceivable that the President could now be contemplating recognition of the reactionary element backed by the aristocracy and the Roman Catholic clergy and certain large financial interests.

It is known, and has been known for some time, that these interests have been organizing in the United States an effort to reestablish themselves in Mexico, through intervention if by no other means. There is little doubt that these influences have been at work upon the United States government, but there is little reason to believe that President Wilson will yield to them.

There seems to be little prospect that a solution will be found in the President's first proposition that the factions unite and set up a coalition government. To be sure, they are both revolutionary elements, both constitutionalists, both anti-reactionaries. Their fundamental purposes are identical.

They have been fighting for the same thing, namely liberation from the domination of aristocracy and the Roman Catholic clergy. But their personal differences have become so bitter as to make reconciliation improbable. General Carranza, while the champion of democracy, is a high-caste Spaniard; General Villa, standing for the same cause, is an Indian.

Since the success of the revolution became apparent upon the departure of General Huerta from Mexico the forces of Carranza and Villa, these two leaders having become factional enemies, have alternately shared in the fortunes of war.

Both have had their victories. Both have had Mexico City, and at the present time it seems to be about a draw, each claiming, however, to control most of the country and to be on the verge of complete victory.

General Villa, it is believed, would be willing to take President Wilson's advice and unite with his adversaries in the interest of peace, but up to yesterday at least, it is known, General Carranza was ready to defy the United States.

General Villa some time ago announced that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for the presidency; General Carranza now regards himself as provisional President and has not indicated that he will step aside, believing that he is on the road to success by force of arms. Should Carranza refuse to heed President Wilson's advice and should Villa manifest a willingness to do so, it would not seem unlikely that the convention government, which, by the way, now holds Mexico City, would be the one to gain the "active moral support" which President Wilson indicates he is ready to extend.

It is believed that the President had in mind just what he will do in the event that either or both of the factions should refuse to cooperate. A refusal by one would pave the way for recognition of the other, while a refusal by both would pave the way to ignore both and recognize the third faction. Unquestionably a faction of the constitutionalists could be speedily organized to accept the proffered American cooperation.

DELAWARE ROAD WORK OUT OF DEBT

WILMINGTON, Del.—In his annual report to the levy court recently, says the Philadelphia Ledger, County Engineer James Wilson shows that excellent work has been done on the roads of the county during the year and that the different hundreds have also made a good record in caring for the roads within their borders. It is pointed out that where these hundreds had a deficit over \$38,000 in 1907 they are now without debt.

TEXAS MASTER BAKERS MEET

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—In the competition for host to the Master Bakers Association of Texas at its next annual convention Dallas withdrew in favor of Waco and the latter city was chosen unanimously at the closing session of the association's recent convention. F. W. Plughaupt of San Antonio was elected president of the association.

PLAN TO INQUIRE INTO NEW HAVEN FINANCES URGED

(Continued from page one)

validation bill veto was also postponed till tomorrow, the senator stating that the committee on railroads will meet this afternoon at 2 o'clock to consider the Governor's new bill and hopes to be able to report to the Senate tomorrow morning.

Senator Wells said that before asking that action be deferred on these vetoes and the subsequent messages of the Governor he desired to say something on behalf of the committee on railroads. "There seems to have grown up a feeling," he said, "that our legislative body is something now distinct from what the constitution intended and provided that it should be; so that today the Legislature is no longer a lawmaking body, but 'a rubber stamp body.' That is, we create a commission and say to them, you are our servant, but hereafter we shall do whatever you tell us to do and obey your every direction and your recommendation shall be considered as your command."

"The Governor," he continued, "raises only two points in his veto of Senate 507, on the issue of stocks and bonds by any railroad. The resolve of last year directed the public service commission to investigate and report upon the advisability of further legislation and they were not to attempt to frame an act to remedy all existing railroad ills. The Governor recommends uniformity of legislation but he mentions only the state of Connecticut as the state to whose legislation our Legislature should conform. But Connecticut passed a law which already is unsatisfactory and which has caused trouble for the savings banks all over that state because of their investments. Why did he not recommend Rhode Island. That state has passed a statute which is proving admirably satisfactory and which is exactly in conformity with the bill which was sent to him."

"And as to the Governor's second point the approval of the public service commission I wish to state here and now that the Washburn act of 1913 provided that railroads may issue bonds to the amount of twice their outstanding capital stock subject to the approval of the public service commission. The law of Connecticut provides that bonds may be issued by railroads to the amount of their outstanding capital stock and to twice the amount of their outstanding capital stock subject to the approval of the railroad or public service commission and that is what this bill that was sent to the Governor provides."

"The only difference," Mr. Wells said, "in this bill which Governor Walsh vetoed is that it provides for a mortgage on the property of the railroad issuing the bonds; it is a mortgage bill and nothing else. The bill amends section 15 of the Acts of 1913 and section 10 of that act now provides for the approval by the public service commission of the issue of bonds or other evidence of indebtedness by the railroad companies."

With relation to the substitute validation bill the Governor in his message today says:

"Attached to and made part of this act should be embodied a provision for an investigation by the public service commission of investments and contingent liabilities of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company similar to the resolve recommended by the public service commission in House document No. 1765, printed on page 43. The act should also provide that the expense of said investigation be borne by the company and should be conditioned upon its acceptance by the company. A revised draft of the bill in the form now recommended by the public service commission is hereto annexed."

"In addition to the subject matters to be investigated as set forth by the public service commission, I believe, as stated in my veto message, that provisions should be made for a specific report upon the question as to whether and to what extent it is desirable that losses growing out of the waste and extravagances in recent years should be amortized by appropriations from earnings or otherwise."

"A further issue that must be carefully considered in connection with the enactment of this validating legislation has just been brought to my notice by the attorney-general of the commonwealth, and I accordingly annex hereto a draft prepared by him of two new sections which in his opinion ought to be incorporated in the bill recommended by the public service commission."

"Through conferences very recently held and in a communication filed with me yesterday, the attorney-general recites the following facts, namely: That by a contract dated July 1, 1912, the New Haven company was relieved of liability for rent of the Commonwealth pier, and in consideration of such relief agreed, jointly with the Boston & Maine company, then under its control as its majority shareholder, to make the Boston rates for freight apply to and from that pier without the addition of switching charges, which were to be absorbed by the Boston & Maine and included in its operating expenses; that the directors of the port of Boston, relying on this contract, completed the Commonwealth pier at a great expense and entered into an agreement with the Hamburg-American line for its use, guaranteeing the said line that the two railroads should make all rates to and from the pier the same as those to and from other terminals used by them for export and import traffic; that, nevertheless, the Boston & Maine company, claiming that it is not bound by the contract, has

now filed rates, to take effect June 20, requiring shippers and receivers of freight at the Commonwealth pier to pay these switching charges in addition to the Boston rate; and that, in his judgment, there may be grave doubts of the ability of the commonwealth to enforce the contract by resort to the courts.

"In view of these facts, it is evident that if the contract is successfully avoided and the excess charges are allowed the

commonwealth must incur a heavy loss on its investment, with a contingent liability of unknown amount to the steamship line. Since the moral, if not the legal obligation of the New Haven company at all events is apparently entirely clear, the attorney-general urges that the relief and assistance which it is now asking from the Legislature should be conditioned upon the company's pledge to stand by its contract and thereby to secure the commonwealth from loss.

RECORD OF STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York
June 2
*Czar, for Russia
*Lapland, for Copenhagen
*United States, for Copenhagen
*Cretic, for Naples
*Santa Anna, for Naples
*Duca degli Abruzzi, for Naples
*Espagne, for Bordeaux
*Philadelphia, for Liverpool
*Oscar, for Azores
*Cameroon, for Liverpool-Glasgow
*St. Louis, for Liverpool
*Bergensfjord, for Bergen
*Dvinsk, for Russia
*Ancona, for Naples
*New Amsterdam, for Falmouth
*Rotterdam, for Rotterdam
*Canopic, for Naples-Genoa
*Dante Alighieri, for Naples-Genoa
*Cyprie, for Liverpool
*Rochambeau, for Bordeaux
*America, for Liverpool
*San Geronimo, for Naples
*Noordam, for Rotterdam
*Europa, for Naples-Genoa
*Arabie, for Liverpool
*Kursk, for Russia
*Heliopolis, for Copenhagen
*Patria, for Naples
*America, for Naples-Genoa
*Tuscania, for Liverpool-Glasgow
*Duca d'Aosta, for Naples-Genoa
*Kristianfjord, for Bergen
*New York, for Liverpool
*Niagara, for Bordeaux
*Frederik VIII, for Copenhagen
*Adriatic, for Liverpool

Sailings from Boston

*Cretic, for Naples
*Canopic, for Mediterranean ports
*Dominion, for Liverpool
*Ancona, for Mediterranean ports

Sailings from Montreal

Coriscan, for Glasgow
*Granplan, for Liverpool
*Meganic, for Liverpool
*Corinthian, for London
*Scandinavian, for Glasgow
*Hesperian, for Liverpool
*Noordam, for Liverpool
*Sicilian, for London

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool
June 2
*Cyprie, for New York
*St. Paul, for New York
*Ordnua, for New York
*Ruble, for New York
*Hesperian, for Montreal
*New York, for New York
*Noordam, for Montreal
*Tuscania, for New York
*Adriatic, for New York
*Philadelphia, for Philadelphia
*Dante Alighieri, for Philadelphia
*Lapland, for New York
*Campanian, for Montreal
*Mauretania, for New York
*Meganic, for Montreal
*St. Louis, for New York

Sailings from London

Sicilian, for Montreal
Scandinavian, for Montreal
Tuscania, for New York
Coriscan, for Montreal
*Pretorian, for Boston

Sailings from Rotterdam

Noordam, for New York
*Rotterdam, for New York
*Potsdam, for New York
*Cretic, for Boston
*Duca degli Abruzzi, for New York

Sailings from Bergen

Kristianfjord, for New York
Bergensfjord, for New York
*Heliopolis, for New York
*Frederik VIII, for New York
*United States, for New York

Transatlantic Sailings

WESTBOUND

*Wilhelmina, for Honolulu
*Niagara, for Honolulu
*Sonoma, for Sydney
*Macon, for Honolulu
*Mongolia, for Hongkong
*Matsonia, for Honolulu
*Shinyo Maru, for Hongkong
*Sierra, for Honolulu

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819 Ninth Avenue, Near 54th St.
Electric Vacuum Dust-Proof
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THE GRANNATT CO.
2343 Broadway at 85th Street, New York
Attractive Styles in
GOWNS AND REAUSERS
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Also from your own materials

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Decency and fairness and quality combined with common sense prices have given this Man-and-Boy Clothing Store its high standing in St. Louis

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NEW YORK CITY

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EXPERIENCED dressmaker desires employment out by day; \$2.00; all kinds of sewing. J. KALER, 182 E. 23d St.

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WEST 95th St., 161—Refined private home; telephone, electricity; large suite; private bath; also double, single rooms; permanent, transients.

105 W. 75TH—Nicely-furnished large and small rooms; front basement; kitchenette; breakfast optional; phone; convenient sub., el. cars.
WEST 85TH, 74—Furnished rooms, 1 or 2; running water, electricity, telephone; private family; summer rates. REDDINGTON.

DESIRABLE rooms with board; terms reasonable; transients; highest references. 65 West 94th St.

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SUBLET FOR SUMMER at concession, 2 large rooms and bath; excellent hotel service; ideal location. H. F. CAHILL, Sherman Sq. Hotel, Broadway and 70th St.

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Cross and Crown
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Send for illustrations and prices.
Actual Size
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SILK HATS \$6.

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LEANSERS
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409-11-13 Broadway, ST. LOUIS
ANNOUNCE A SALE OF
Linen and Palm Beach Travel
Coats at 4.50 to 20.00

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A Complete Showing of the Popular New
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All Prices from \$1.00 to \$3.00
Our Corset Department has prepared for your inspection a complete stock of new Fall R. & G. Corsets. The assortment includes both front and back lace styles with low and medium bust, and any length skirt. Also a fine line of the popular new corset with the belt top and free hip, especially adapted for dancing. They are neatly trimmed with lace or embroidery edging and finished with neat ribbon bows. Corsets that will give grace and comfort to every wearer, and each pair is guaranteed by us. A style for every figure—a price for every purse.
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Portland's Leading
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Occupying an Entire City Block in the Heart of the Shopping Zone

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One of the Largest and
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QUALITY ALWAYS GOOD
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GREEN CABS, CLEAN CABS
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Welcome Everyone

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LADY living near school will take two or more children to board; good home surroundings; mother's care; references required and given. MRS. LANG, 188 Springfield ave., Rutherford, New Jersey.

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YALON, N. Y.—Rooms and bath, with electricity and completely furnished; price \$250 for 4 mo. Apply H. H. MAUS, 3505 Ventnor ave., Atlantic City, N. J.

SEATTLE, WASH.

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THE GROTE-RANKIN CO.
HOUSEFURNISHERS
PIKE STREET AT FIFTH AVENUE, SEATTLE
HOOSIER KITCHEN CABINET
IT CUTS YOUR WORK IN TWO

HOTELS

Hotel Wintonia
SEATTLE
Pike Street and Minor Avenue
PLAN—European \$1.00 and up. American \$1.50 and up.
ROOMS—Single and en-suite, with or without bath. All outside rooms.
GUESTS—The Wintonia is especially suitable for those desiring homelike surroundings, plus all conveniences. Garage in connection. Special courtesy shown to ladies unattended.
RATES—Special weekly, monthly and yearly rates.

THE MADISON

A Quiet, Homelike Hotel
CENTRALLY LOCATED
Madison and Eighth Main 6085

GROCERS

OLD HOMESTEAD BRAND
CANNED FRUITS
AND VEGETABLES
The Choice Foods Packed When Fresh
SYLVESTER BROS. CO.
830-838 4th Avenue South
SEATTLE, Washington, U. S. A.

FLORISTS

HOLLYWOOD GARDENS
Florists
telegraphed to all parts of the world
Second Ave. and Pine
SEATTLE
Main 1065
Call Main 6045
WOODLAWN
FLOWER SHOP
Representing 250,000 sq. ft. of glass A. M. Beall
Beside Clemmer Theatre
SEATTLE

CONFECTIONERY

STOKES
Apple Blossom Chocolates
Ice Cream Light Lunches
612 SECOND AVENUE

LAUNDRIES

Just like new! White as snow, fresh, sweet and clean. It is a pleasure to wear clothes laundered by
SUPPLY
LAUNDRY COMPANY
Why not let us solve your laundry problem? A phone call will bring us to your door.
Howard Avenue N. and Republican Street
Capitol 300

WEST SEATTLE LAUNDRY

Only Laundry on the West Side
Brand new plant. Experienced Employees. We pride ourselves on beautiful work, and low prices. West side patronage solicited exclusively. Try our rough dry wash. Phone for rates.
50 Alki Avenue
Phone West 258.

NELSON'S LAUNDRY and DYE WORKS

924 Howell Street SEATTLE

TACOMA

Rhodes Brothers
In Every Detail Tacoma's Leading Retail Establishment
Dry Goods
Men's and Women's Apparel
Home Outfitters
Cor. Broadway and Eleventh St.

MUSIC

EVERYTHING IN MUSIC
311 South Eleventh Street
TACOMA
Phone: Main 2570
F. B. McLeod, Manager

CLEANING AND DYEING

Regal
CLEANERS
FRED STEPHENS
Satisfaction Guaranteed
Main 9502
632 Broadway, TACOMA, WASH.

GROCERS

Mac Lean Bros., Inc.
GROCERS
5 STORES
922 Broadway, TACOMA, WASH.

SEATTLE, WASH.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

THE GROTE-RANKIN CO.
HOUSEFURNISHERS
PIKE STREET AT FIFTH AVENUE, SEATTLE
HOOSIER KITCHEN CABINET
IT CUTS YOUR WORK IN TWO

DRY GOODS

FREDERICK & NELSON
DRY GOODS
Complete Housefurnishing Lines
Interior Decorators
— SEATTLE —

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

CARMAN
Correct Apparel for Women
Coats, Suits, Gowns, Dresses, Skirts
Quality First—Style Always
And values every day in the year.
Cheasty Building, SEATTLE, WASH.

The Linen Shop

Specialty Shop Row, 516 Union St.
The best work only; combined with original designs, a specialty of this shop.
Mrs. M. P. Williams, Seattle. Main 2527

TAILORS

STONE BROS.
TAILORS
THIRD AVENUE AT
MARION STREET
SEATTLE
Phone Main 192
L. O. Mehus & Co.
TAILORS
Twenty Years Practice
as Cutters and Fitters
719-11 Northern Bank Bldg.
SEATTLE

CAFES, RESTAURANTS, ETC.

GOOD MEALS, GOOD BAKERY
FOODS
Delicious Home Cooking at the
Woman's Exchange
229 Union Street, Seattle
Special dinner 50c. Sunday dinner 75c

HICKS CAFETERIA

AND
ELECTRIC GRILL
"A word to the wise is sufficient"
Cor. 2nd Ave. and Madison
Leary Bldg MUSIC SEATTLE

DAIRIES

KRISTOFERSON'S
PERFECTLY
PASTEURIZED
MILK
Phone Elliott 223
for

JEWELERS

W. F. LARNE
Jewelry of Quality
All work guaranteed at
moderate prices
Watch, Maker and Jeweler
402 Pine St., SEATTLE
Main 7207

STATIONERY

Society Stationery Shop
ENGRAVERS—STATIONERS
114 Columbia Street, SEATTLE
Hurd's Finest Papers

PRINTING

Printing with Quality
SOCIETY, COMMERCIAL, BOOKLET
Moderate Prices
THE ACME PRESS
W. F. BUSHELL
1007 Third Avenue Main 1907

CLOTHIERS

UPSTAIRS CLOTHES SHOP
LUNDQUIST-LILLY
8d floor Joshua Green bldg., 4th and Pike
Trade Upstairs and Save \$10

GLOVES, HOSIERY, UMBRELLAS

"LENNON'S FOR GLOVES"
Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas
For Men, Women and Children
LENNON'S
Agents
Hosiery
Ballargeon Bldg., 1106 2d
SHOES
TURRELL SHOE COMPANY
903 2nd Ave., Burke Bldg.
High Grade Shoes
For the whole family at reasonable prices.
Trade Mark

COAL

COAL
CLEAN COAL
PROMPT SERVICE
CORRECT WEIGHT
RIGHT PRICES
Phone Elliott 325
OCCIDENTAL FUEL CO.
316 2nd Avenue, So., SEATTLE

CURTAINS CLEANED

LACE CURTAINS washed and stretched; rates reasonable. Mrs. Henry Hoelcke, 2145 Seminary ave. Tel. Lincoln 907.

CHICAGO

PRINTING

of all forms for Church Work, Daily Record-Books and General Printing done neatly, quickly and correctly.

ADOLPH SELZ

441 PLYMOUTH COURT, CHICAGO
Telephone Harrison 7340

The REGAL PRESS

Successors to the Worwick Printing Co. and Keystone Press of Austin, Chicago.
Art, Commercial and Society
PRINTING
5514 West Lake Street
Phone Austin 4643, Austin, CHICAGO

CHARLES O. RIDER

Printer
Harrison 2926 638 Federal St.
LINOTYPING
F. J. STEVENS & CO.
Specializing in High-Grade Linotype Book Composition
601 So. La Salle St. Tel. Har 5607, Chicago

GROCERIES

Felchenfeld Bros.
GROCERIES
and MEATS
1200 E. 63d St. Tel. Hyde Park 3500
A Store with a Conscience

Daniels Bros., Cash Grocers
124-126 E. 36th St. 4724 Dorchester Ave.
402 E. 41st St.
O. H. GREELY
Butter, Eggs and Groceries
1366 E. 55th St. Tel. Hyde Park 3741

JEWELERS

Kenwood Jewelry Shop
Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Picture Framing
1357 E. 47th Street
Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, Art Ware
Tel. Oakland 3053, E. Douglas

AWNINGS, TENTS, ETC.

AWNINGS—Porch, curtains, tents; prompt service. The Northwestern Awning Co., 2405 Clybourne av. Tel. Lin. 665.

FLORISTS

The Argyle Posy Shop
CUT FLOWERS and HOUSE PLANTS
Special designs and decorations.
1045 1/2 Argyle St. Tel. Edgewater 7850

PAUL BLOME & CO.

Florists
Tel. Superior 1402 1361 N. Clark St.
C. FRAUEN

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES
 With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 lines, 15¢ per line per insertion; 13 to 25 lines, 12¢ per line per insertion; 26 or more lines, 10¢ per line per insertion.

RATES
 See Solid: 1 or 2 lines, 12¢ per line per insertion; 3 or more lines, 10¢ per line per insertion; measure 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

POMONA, CAL.

DEPARTMENT STORES
 Dept. 1—Silk and Wool Dress Goods.
 Dept. 2—Linen, Domestic, Cotton Dress Goods.
 Dept. 3—Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Cloaks, Suits, Dresses, Waists, Skirts.
 Dept. 4—Corsets, Muslin Underwear, Infants' Goods, Pairs, Kimonos, etc.
 Dept. 5—Hosiery, Gloves and Knit Underwear.
 Dept. 6—Notions, Ribbons, Laces, Embroidery and Leather Goods.
 Dept. 7—Ladies' Gents' and Children's Shoes.
 Dept. 8—Ladies' Home Journal and Pictorial Review Patterns.
 Dept. 9—Men's and Boys' Furnishing Goods.
 Dept. 10—Blankets, Robes, Draperies, China, Glass, Kitchen Ware, Brass, Silver, Basketry, Toys and Wheel Goods.
TRY HERE FIRST
ORANGE BELT EMPORIUM, Pomona, Cal.

AUTO SUPPLIES

AUTO SUPPLIES—TIRES AND TUBES.
 American Vulcanizing Works.
 B. R. WOODBURY & CO., 174 W. 3rd St.

FLORISTS

A. W. POOLEY
 Florist and Decorator. Phone 2207. 358 West Second St., Pomona.

GARAGES

EVERYTHING for the Automobile.
 Pumping-Plant or Ranch and the repairs on same. **RANCHERS MFG. CO.**, 240 West 3rd St.

GROCERS

THE BEST OF EVERYTHING TO EAT
 and serving to correspond. **CURTIS & CLARK.** "Where cleanliness is a habit."

JEWELERS

EARL M. WILKINSON.—Exquisite hand-made jewelry; skilled repairing of watches and jewelry. 150 South Gary Ave.

HARDWARE

A. B. AVIS.—Everything in the hardware line; plumbing and furnace work; repair and metal work department.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

J. CARSON BOWEN. 234 South Thomas St., Pomona, Cal. Men's furnishings and hats.

SHOES

GOOD SHOES for the whole family; new spring styles now here. **P. J. TARR, SHOE CO.**

CLEANERS AND DYERS

PLEASE let me know if you answer this advertisement. **PAUL L. MARSH,** 216 E. Second. "Right Quick Dry Cleaner."

POMONA MERCHANTS

Desiring to place advertising in the Monitor will receive prompt and careful attention by dealing with the local representative, M. M. MacKENZIE, 453 Investment Bldg.

CALIFORNIA

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.—Ideal 5-acre orange grove; Washington navel, also Valencia oranges; one block from two packing houses and one block S. P. R. R. and Pacific Electric stations; trolley passing hourly to and from Los Angeles; location Charter Oak, California; Address **CHASE & WEST,** Des Moines, Iowa.

SUMMER PROPERTY

FOR RENT.—CALIFORNIA BUNGALOWS Completely furnished, 3 to 5 rooms, pleasant all the year. Address, **MRS. B. W. MORRIS,** 141 W. Orange Ave., Monrovia, Cal.

HOUSES TO LET

SANTA CRUZ MTS., near Ben Le-mond; for rent, cozy furnished 5-room cottage; 1/2 mi. woodland; river frontage. **C. GORDON,** Davis St., Santa Cruz, Cal.

EDUCATIONAL

RANCH LIFE for BOY.—College graduate, living on California ranch will take young boy into his home; careful supervision and tutoring; ref. exch. **H. P. CHANDLER,** Ventura, Cal.

EVANSTON, ILL.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.—Evanston business corner; Sherman Ave., N. W. cor. Noyes St., facing car line and N. W. station; only \$12,500. **McGILVER & ORR,** Rosper Bldg., Chicago.

MARKETS

C. H. MORGAN & CO. FANCY GROCERIES AND MEATS Fine Fruits Our Specialty 616 Davis St. Tel. Evanston 2751

GROCERS

G. C. SCHEIBE, INC.—The grocer where prices, quality and services are right. 901 Dempster St.

RHODIN BROTHERS

—Groceries, fruits and vegetables. 511-513 Main St. Tel. 469. 817 Noyes St. Tel. 1221.

CAFE, RESTAURANTS, CAFETERIAS
PURPLE INN
 RESTAURANT AND CAFE
PAOLI & CO., 813 Davis St.

ICE CREAM

ICE CREAMS, fruit ices and sherbets. **MRS. A. E. BERNITT,** 1571 Maple Ave., tel. 1651; prompt delivery.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

VICTOR TALKING MACHINES and Records sold at **REYNOLDS MUSIC SHOP,** 891 Dempster St., Evanston.

GIFTS

FOR DAINTY original GIFTS for all occasions visit THE GIFT SHOP, C. B. WEST, 1706 Sherman Ave.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

BEAKE'S HAIRDRESSING PARLORS Phone 1104
 1707 Sherman Ave.

LANDSCAPE GARDENERS

NURSERYMAN—LANDSCAPE GARDENER. **JOHN FREEMAN,** 518 Noyes St., phone 1106.

PIANO TUNING

H. E. RYERSON
 Expert Piano Tuner and Repairman
 1904 Lincoln St. Tel. 3230-J.

ROOMS

FOR RENT.—Several very desirable furnished rooms, near Main St. L. 300, Apt. 4. Call 4019 after 6 p. m.

OAKLAND, CAL.

MARKETS

QUALITY MEATS
 At Bottom Prices
Oakland Market
 12th St., opposite Pantano's Theater

OAKLAND, CAL.

STORAGE AND PACKING

BEKINS VAN AND STORAGE
 SHIPPERS—HOUSEHOLD GOODS
 REDUCED RATES



CHICAGO, 68 Dearborn
NEW YORK, 290 Broadway
BUFFALO, 354 Elliott Square
BOSTON, 437 Old South Building
SAN FRANCISCO, 13th and Market Sts.
LOS ANGELES, 250 South Broadway
OAKLAND, 1130 Broadway

WEARING APPAREL

S. N. Wood & Co.
 Apparel for every member of the family

WEARING APPAREL

OAKLAND STORE
 11th and Washington Streets.
SAN FRANCISCO STORE
 Market and 4th Streets
D. H. GREEN, Mgr., Oakland

DEPARTMENT STORES

TAFT & PENNOYER COMPANY
 Distributors of High Grade Merchandise
 FORTY-THREE SECTIONS—FORTY-THREE SECTIONS
 "Quality is remembered long after price is forgotten."
 Clay at Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, OAKLAND, CALIF.

DEPARTMENT STORES

H. C. CAPWELL & CO.
 Clay, Fourteenth to Fifteenth
 Oakland's Department Store
 Beautiful SIXTY DEPARTMENTS and BARGAIN BASEMENT
 Dependable Merchandise at Lowest Prices
CAFES, RESTAURANTS, CAFETERIAS

Colonial Cafeteria
 OPEN ALL DAY
 413-417 Thirteenth Street

Broadway Cafeteria
 Broadway, Next to F. O.
SPECIAL TURKEY DINNER SUNDAYS
 Music

HABERDASHERY

THE SHIRT SHOP
 Up-to-the-Minute Haberdashers
McNUTT & SWIFT
 447 Fourteenth Street, at Broadway

TAILORS

Olsen
 TAILOR AND IMPORTER
 Suite 304-5, Commercial Bldg.
 TWELFTH STREET AT BROADWAY

GROCERIES

MRS. H. GREEN
 Grocery and Delicatessen
 Branch Golden Sheet Bakery, 179 12th St.

DRESSMAKING

MRS. J. FRATER
 GOWNS
 1233 Madison St. Phone Lakeside 1553

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS
PRICE BROS.
 HOME BUILDERS
 Phone Pled. 3218. 5723 Oak Grove Ave.

ROOMS

FOUR sunny homekeeping rooms, private; block from S. F. cars; desirable location. 1442 8th Ave. Phone Merritt 1989.

OAKLAND MERCHANTS
 desiring Monitor advertising should write or phone **HOMER R. JACKSON,** 902 East Sixteenth Street, Oakland. Telephone Merritt 4361.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

CAFES, RESTAURANTS

When Visiting La Jolla
 Tarry and rest awhile at
"THE CRICKET"
 Located in the famous Green Dragon Camp overlooking the Caves. Luncheon 11:30 to 2:30 and 2:30 to 6. Lunches put up. Phone La Jolla 210

GROCERS AND DELICATESSEN

HAMILTONS
 6TH AND C STREETS
 Staple and Imported Groceries
 "Own Baking" Products
 Delicatessen
 Home Cooked Foods
 California Fruits and Vegetables

BANKS

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
 of San Diego
 UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY
 Capital\$100,000.00
 Surplus and Profits 490,000.00
 Largest SURPLUS of any bank in San Diego

MILLINERY

CHARLOTT
 Smart Styles
THE LITTLE WHITE SHOP
 446 Ash St., San Diego

San Diego Merchants
 may send Monitor Advertising to S. W. SLOAN, 905 Scripps Bldg. Phone Main 370.

OAKLAND, CAL.

STORAGE AND PACKING

PASADENA, CAL.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

HOWARTER
 Exclusive Millinery
 Designer of Authoritative Styles
 and Importer of Parisian Novelties
 292 East Colorado St., Pasadena, Cal.
 Phone Col. 644



J. W. Mather Co. Inc.
 PASADENA, CAL.
 DRY GOODS
 WOMEN'S APPAREL
 HOME FURNISHINGS

REAL ESTATE

J. C. Brainard
 California Ranches.
 California Orange and Lemon Groves.
 California Home Places for sale and for rent.
 Your Money Loaned on Real Estate Security at 7 per cent interest.
Office, 19 South Marengo Avenue
 Address P. O. Box 828.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

1892 PURE SPUN
Aluminum Cooking Utensils
 15 Year Guarantee
J. R. EDWARDS, 370 Lincoln Av. P. O. 1396

FURNITURE

Nold Furniture Co., Inc.
 Telephone Fair Oaks 1181
 65 to 71 North Fair Oaks Avenue
 PASADENA, CAL.

FLORISTS

ELDRED'S FLOWER SHOP
 170 East Colorado St. Tel. F. O. 227
 Mail and Telegraph Orders Promptly Delivered

GASOLINE

SUPPLY STATION
 Pure Distilled Gasoline
 Best Pennsylvania Oil
 Quick Service. A Right Price
CARL E. SNYDER, 830 East Colorado St.

RESIDENCE BOARD

PASADENA INN
 140 South Western Avenue
 Quiet, Refreshing, Terms Moderate.

PASADENA MERCHANTS
 May send Monitor advertising to M. L. CHAPPELLE, 503 Citizens' Savings Bank Building.

BERKELEY, CAL.

DRY GOODS

DRY GOODS EXCLUSIVELY
J. F. HINK & SON, Inc.
 Shattuck at Kittredge
 BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

STORAGE AND MOVING

MOVING?
Western Van & Storage Co.
 Auto Vans and Light Delivery
 2070 Addison St. Ber. 2880
 BERKELEY, CAL.
 Moving, Storage, Packing, Shipping.

PRINTING

Commercial Printing
H. S. HOWARD
 2093 Addison St., BERKELEY, CAL.
 Phone Ber. 1023
 Publisher of The Courier

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
 2125 Shattuck Avenue
 Phone Ber. 44

CAFES, RESTAURANTS, CAFETERIAS
COSY CAFETERIA
 MRS. L. S. ROBERTS
 STRICTLY HOME COOKING
 Cambridge Hotel Apartments
 Telephone at Durant

GROCERIES AND MARKETS
SPOTTS and BUSH
 GROCERIES AND DELICACIES
 NEW DELIVERY SERVICE
 2073-2075 University Ave. Ph. Ber. 5559

BERKELEY MERCHANTS
 desiring Monitor advertising should write or phone **HOMER R. JACKSON,** 902 East Sixteenth Street, Oakland. Telephone Merritt 4361.

LONG BEACH, CAL.
LEATHER REFINISHERS
 FORD SPECIAL Dressing for Ford Cars
 and Tops, also Mohair, quarts \$1.25,
 pints \$1.00. FORD, Long Beach, Calif.

JANESVILLE, WIS.
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN
 The Only Trust Company in Rock County
 Estates Administered and Trusts Executed
 3% on Savings Deposits

BANKS
THE ROCK COUNTY SAVINGS AND TRUST CO.

HAIRDRESSING, Manufacturing, Shampooling, Manicuring, Bertha Wilson, 409 Scripps Bldg. Tel. Main 5460, Home 1109.

THE FLOWER SHOP
 Miss A. M. Rainford, 1115 Fourth St.
 Home Phone 1297, Pacific Main 297

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
HAIRDRESSING, Manufacturing, Shampooling, Manicuring, Bertha Wilson, 409 Scripps Bldg. Tel. Main 5460, Home 1109.

PASADENA, CAL.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

HOWARTER
 Exclusive Millinery
 Designer of Authoritative Styles
 and Importer of Parisian Novelties
 292 East Colorado St., Pasadena, Cal.
 Phone Col. 644

PRINTING
Pasadena Stationery and Printing Company.
 47 East Colorado St. Phone Col. 1086
 Wedding Invitations and Announcements
 Engraved or Printed.
 Copper Plate Printing, Die Stamping

BOOTS AND SHOES
Bassett's
Walk-Over Boot Shop
 Thirty-six East Colorado Street
 PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
 Boots and Shoes—Phoenix Hose
 High grade shoe repairing

BOOKS AND STATIONERY
Picture Framing
STATIONERY AND BOOKS
 190 East Colorado Street
 PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

RAKE BOOKS
 RARE and FINE IMPORTED BOOKS.
 Libraries formed or enriched. Best editions of the Best Books. Books in beautiful bindings for Presents. **880 N. MILLARD,** 1801 Huntington Drive, So. Pasadena.

APARTMENTS TO LET
 Furnished three and four-room apartments with bath. Plain and comfortable.
 270 East Green Street
 Telephone Col. 4520

PLUMBERS
Plumbing, Jobbing, Repairing
Gas Fitting
J. W. ARNOLD, 228 Franklin Ave.
 Phone P. O. 2986

CONFECTIONERY
Candy
 Fresh and delicious.
 Get our illustrated catalogue.
Geo. Haas & Sons
 770 MARKET STREET

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Candy
 Fresh and delicious.
 Get our illustrated catalogue.
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CONFECTIONERY
Candy
 Fresh and delicious.
 Get our illustrated catalogue.
Geo. Haas &

BUYERS' GUIDE TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

CENTRAL COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

PETERSEN & SCHENCK CO.
"The Quality Store"
Everything for the home.

DES MOINES, IOWA

A PROGRESSIVE INSTITUTION.
We would like to serve you.
CENTURY SAVINGS BANK

CHASE & WEST
HOME, HOTEL AND OFFICE
FURNISHERS

DAVIDSON'S—HOME FURNISHERS—A
store with every convenience—great as-
sortments—low prices—time payments.

EXPERT SHOE REPAIRING While you
wait. Individual workmanship. Best
materials. R. E. BESTOR, 407 W. 5th St.

MRS. NEWTON'S DINING ROOM
708 Locust Street, Second Floor.
11:15 to 2:30, 5:30 to 7.

KERFOOT'S, INC.
JUVENILE AND LADIES' APPAREL
205 SHOPS

MISS WEAVER and MISS TUPPER, De-
signers and Furnishers of Interiors, 505
Locust St. Attentive to out-of-town orders

FULTON MARKET CO.
413 SIXTH AVE.
Phone Walnut 2908.

HARRIS-EMERY COMPANY
Where All Iowa Shoppers for Pussies Willow
Silks, Novel Brassieres, Gossard Corsets,
Kewpie Twins' shoes for Children, and
all such things of acknowledged quality.

MONNE STERN—Fine Food Specialties,
Canned, Bottled and Carton Goods, 1710
Center, Phone Drake 1006.

QUALITY AND SERVICE
IOWA'S LARGEST GROCERIES
H. S. CHASE & CO.

S. JOSEPH & SONS
JEWELERS
400-402 Walnut Street.

THE EXCLUSIVE KODAK SHOP
Des Moines, Iowa
EASTMAN KODAK CO.
517 West Locust, Des Moines, Iowa.

YOUNGER BROTHERS
"Satisfactory American Lady
In the Heart of Des Moines."

YORKSHIRE CLOTHES
For Distinguishing Men
FRANKEL CLOTHING CO.
Pianos—Player Pianos—Sheet Music
W. H. LEHMAN COMPANY
Est. 1862.

DULUTH, MINN.

MILLINERY
Wear the Exclusive Cox Hat.
330 E. 4th St. Open evenings, Tel. Mel. 4576.

SMITH SHOE CO.
North Country's Largest Shoe Store
215 East Superior St.

THE GLASS BLOCK—The shopping cen-
ter of Duluth. Famous for the length of the
Great Lakes for its unique lunch rooms,
rest rooms, Hosiery, Hosiery, Hosiery, Hosiery,
office, martiniello shop, etc. A store offer-
ing special attractions to the visitor in
Duluth.

ARISTOCRATIC FOOTWEAR FOR
WOMEN
The deservedly popular Queen Quality,
also Foster's Fine Shoes and the Reed's
Cushion Shoes are here. Carefully fitted
always, no matter how busy we may be.
GEORGE A. LAYMAN
THE SHOE FOR SERVICE
113-115-117-119 W. Superior St.
Duluth, Minn.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

A. W. SCOTT
Plumbing and Heating, Phones N. W.
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Dry Goods—Shoes—Millinery—Candles
Everything warranted to give satisfaction

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Only Dry Cleaning Plant in Hollywood.
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Capital \$1,000,000. Surplus and Undivided
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Continous service from 6:15 A. M. to 8
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Emmett Y. Murray, Prop. and Treas.
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WORKS, 214 W. Main St., Main 1003.
Phone 10679, Sunset 3201, 6241. Work
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Cleaning Co., 1377 W. Washington St.
Both phones: Home 23136, Tel. 1375.

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World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

STOCK MARKET PRICES STRONG; TRADING FAIR

Both Industrials and Railroads
Participate in the Rise and
War Order Stocks Again Are
the Active Feature

Specialties and war-order stocks took a fresh upward start at the opening of the New York stock exchange trading this morning, and the tone of the general market was strong. Dealings were in fair volume. General Electric came into prominence; it started a point above where it closed yesterday, and then added two points more to its rise. Bethlehem Steel also advanced as much, and Colorado Fuel, Crucible Steel and Westinghouse were strong. Some of the leading railroads and United States Steel common sold fractionally higher.

The Boston market price trend was upward and the tone was good. General Electric was a leader in Boston, as it was in New York and soon got up 3 points. Gains over yesterday's closings were of a moderate fraction only in most cases in the first few minutes, but Butte & Superior, American Zinc and Mohawk were stronger than the average. New Haven railroad advanced a point.

At the end of the first half hour the New York market was extending its rise.

Butte & Superior reached 73 in Boston. By midday some substantial net gains were recorded throughout the New York list. Amalgamated Copper opened up 1/4 to 65 1/2 and advanced to 67 1/2 during the first half of the session. American Locomotive was off 1/4 at the opening at 46 and advanced more than a point. Crucible Steel opened up 1/4 at 28 and rose nearly two points higher. Federal Smelting opened up a point at 34 and advanced nearly four points.

National Lead had a gain of more than 3 points. Colorado Fuel opened 1 1/2 higher than last night's closing at 30 1/2 and held around that figure. New York Air Brake opened off 2 points at 84 and rose to 87 before midday. Good advances were made by Reading, Southern Pacific Steel, Westinghouse, and Canadian Pacific.

American Zinc, after opening up 1/4 on the local exchange at 48 1/2 advanced well above 50. Butte & Superior also was in demand at higher figures in both New York and Boston.

At the beginning of the last hour the tone was steady. Prices were slightly under the top. Business was rather quiet.

NEW JERSEY BANK DEPOSITS LARGER

TRENTON, N. J.—Quarterly report of commissioner of banking and insurance of New Jersey shows that on May 1 deposits of state banks, trust companies and savings banks had increased by \$1,770,708 over the total of March 4 last. Total deposits on May 1 last were \$372,387,029, compared with \$370,616,321 March 4. Deposits May 1 were increased as follows: Trust companies, \$229,941,773; savings banks, \$125,054,749; state banks, \$17,990,507.

BOSTON CURB

Quotations up to 1:50 p. m.

Atlantic Talking Machine	68c	Low	High	Last
State Gas.	14c	14c	14c	68c
Bingham Mines	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	68c
Boston Montana	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	68c
Calumet	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	68c
Calumet Copper Mines.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	68c
Daily	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	68c
First National Copper.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	68c
Portland	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	68c
La Rose	10c	10c	10c	68c
Madison	6c	6c	6c	68c
Nevada Douglas	6c	6c	6c	68c
New Battle	6c	6c	6c	68c
New Cornelia	8c	8c	8c	68c
New Utah Bluff	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	68c
Ohio	4c	4c	4c	68c
Chondaga	4c	4c	4c	68c
Portland	4c	4c	4c	68c
South Lake	4c	4c	4c	68c
United Verde Ex.	4c	4c	4c	68c
Utah Metals	4c	4c	4c	68c

WEATHER

BOSTON AND VICINITY PRE-
DICTED BY THE UNITED STATES
WEATHER BUREAU: Rain tonight and
probably Thursday. Increasing easterly
winds.

WASHINGTON—The United States
weather bureau predicts weather as fol-
lows for New England: Probably in-
creased winds on Thursday, strong north-
west winds on the coast, becoming south-
east.

A storm of considerable intensity is
centered off the North Carolina coast with
pressure 29.02 inches at 11 a. m. It is
moving northward to Pennsylvania and
westward to the Ohio valley. Pressure
is low with much unsettled weather
throughout interior portions of the United
States. Temperatures are lower on the
Pacific slopes and in the Northwest and
west. They are above freezing in all sec-
tions.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

2 a. m. 53°; 5 a. m. 55°; 8 a. m. 56°;
11 a. m. 57°; 2 p. m. 58°

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 62°; New Orleans 72°;
Buffalo 64°; New York 72°;
Chicago 64°; Philadelphia 68°;
Denver 68°; Portland 68°;
Des Moines 62°; St. Paul 62°;
Jacksonville 62°; St. Louis 62°;
Kansas City 62°; San Francisco 62°;
Nantucket 62°; Washington 62°

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 4:40; High water 1:30 p. m.;
Sun sets 7:30; Low water 4:15 p. m.;
Length of day 15:00; Moon rises 11:30;
LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 7:45 p. m.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the trans-
actions on the New York Stock Exchange,
giving the opening, high, low and last
sales to 2:00 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold.....	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
Al-Chal Mf Co.....	16	16 1/2	16	16
Am Ag Chem pf.....	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Amalgamated.....	65 1/2	67 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Al-Chal Mf Copf.....	47	47	47	47
Am Beet-Sugar.....	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	47
Am Can.....	36 1/2	37	36 1/2	37
Am Car Fy.....	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Am H & L.....	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Am Loco.....	46	47 1/2	46	47
Am Smelting.....	65 1/2	67	65 1/2	67
Am Smeltg pf.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am Tel & Cable.....	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/2	31 3/4
Am Tel & Tel.....	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Anaconda.....	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Atchafalaya.....	100	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
At Coast Line.....	105	105	105	105
Bald Loco.....	49	49	48 1/2	48 1/2
Balt & Ohio.....	72	72 1/2	72	72 1/2
Balt & Ohio pf.....	70 1/2	70 3/4	70 1/2	70 3/4
Beth Steel.....	145	148	144	145
B F Goodrich.....	43 1/2	43	43 1/2	44 1/4
Butte & Superior.....	72 1/2	74 1/2	72 1/2	74
Cal Petroleum.....	15	15 1/2	15	15 1/2
Can Pacific.....	154 1/2	155 1/2	154	155
Cent Leather.....	36	36 1/2	36	36 1/2
C M & St Paul.....	89	89 1/2	89	89 1/2
C M & St P pf.....	125	125	125	125
Ches & Ohio.....	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Chi & G West pf.....	29	29	29	29
Chi R I & Pac.....	18 1/2	19	18 1/2	19
Chino Copper.....	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Col Fuel.....	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Corn Tunnel.....	8c	20c	8c	19 1/2c
Corn Products.....	12 1/2	13	12 1/2	13
Corn Prod pf.....	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Crucible Steel.....	28	29 1/2	28	29 1/2
Crucible Steel pf.....	87	89	87	89
Cub Am Sug.....	70 1/2	70 1/2	70	70
Deere & Co pf.....	90	90	90	90
Erie.....	25 1/2	26	25 1/2	26 1/4
Erie 1st pf.....	40	40 1/2	40	40 1/2
Fed M & S Co.....	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
F M & S Co pf.....	34	37 1/2	34	36 1/2
Gen Chem pf.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Gen Electric.....	157	159 1/2	157	159 1/2
Gen Motor.....	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	136 3/4
Gen Ore.....	32	33	32	33
Gen Nor pf.....	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Gug Ex Co.....	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
Harv N J.....	95	95	95	95
Harv Corp pf.....	97	97	97	97
Inspiration.....	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Inter-Met.....	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Inter Paper pf.....	37	37	37	37
Kan City So.....	26	26 1/2	26	26 1/2
Lehigh Valley.....	142 1/2	143 1/2	142 1/2	143 1/2
Maxwell Motor.....	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Max Motor 1st pf.....	86	86 1/2	86	86 1/2
Max Motor 2d pf.....	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Mex Petrol.....	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Miami.....	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Mokan & Tex.....	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Mon Power Co.....	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Mo Pacific.....	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2
Nat Enamel.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Nat Lead.....	61 1/2	63 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Nevada Con.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
N Y C.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
N Y Air Brake.....	84	87	84	87
N Y N H & H.....	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Nor S.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
No W.....	102	102	102	102
No Am.....	74	74	74	74
O & W.....	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Penn.....	107	107	107	107
Pitts Coa.....	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Pitts Coal pf.....	92	92	92	92
Press Steel Car.....	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Pub S Corp.....	105	105	105	105
Quicksilver.....	5c	5c	5c	5c
Reading.....	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Rep I & S.....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Rep I & S pf.....	83	83 1/2	83	83 1/2
Rock Island.....	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
Rock Island pf.....	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4
Rumely.....	3 1/2	4	3 1/2	4
Ry Steel.....	30	31	30	31
So Pacific.....	86 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
So Railway.....	16	16	16	16
Stand Mill pf.....	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
STL & S F.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
STL & S F 2d pf.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Studebaker.....	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Tenn Copper.....	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Texas Co.....	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Texas Pac.....	14	14 1/2	14	14 1/2
Third Av.....	50	50 1/2	50	50 1/2
T City RT.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Underwood.....	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Union Pac.....	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Union Pac pf.....	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
U S Rubber.....	63	63 1/2	63	63 1/2
U S Rub 1st pf.....	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
U S Steel.....	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Utah Cop.....	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Va-Car Chem.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Wabash pf.....	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
Western Union.....	66	66 1/2	66	66 1/2
Westinghouse.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
Wills & Overland.....	115	115	115	115
Woolworth.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

LONDON LIST STEADY, BUT TRADING SLOW

Brokers Disposed to Await Gov-
ernment's Declaration on Ap-
proaching Parliament Reopen-
ing—Americans Bit Firmer

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

LONDON—Tintos and Amalgamated
easier, otherwise market is unchanged.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—Securities were steady on
the stock exchange are today, but trad-
ing was slow with the disposition among
the brokers to await the government's
declaration on the approaching reopening
of Parliament. There was a fair invest-
ment demand for gilt-edged issues and
the tone was harder.

Some question is raised as to an im-
mediate loan issue by Australia.

Home railway shares were quiet with
the changes mixed. An issue of £100,-
000 4 per cent North Western railway pre-
ference stock is expected.

Americans were fractionally firmer on
reports of German concessions to the
Washington administration. Canadian
Pacifiacs were quiet despite the good earn-
ings reported. Argentine rails were dull.
Other departments were neglected.

Consols money

Amalgamated

Atchafalaya

Canadian Pacific

Chesapeake & Ohio

Chicago Great Western

St. Paul

Denver & Rio Grande

Do not put

Hillside Central

Louisville & Nashville

Kansas & Texas

New York Central

Norfolk & Western

Pennsylvania

Reading

Southern Railway

Southern Pacific

United Pacific

United States Steel

*Advance.

DIVIDENDS

Yukon Gold Company declared regular
quarterly dividend of 1/2 cents, payable
June 30.

Montgomery Ward Company declared
regular quarterly dividend of 1/4 cent
per share, payable July 1.

The Western Canada Flour Mills, Ltd.,
declared usual quarterly dividend of 2
per cent payable June 15.

Achison declared regular semi-annual
dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on preferred,
payable Aug. 2 to stock of record
June 30.

The National Sugar Refining Company
declared regular quarterly dividend of
1 1/2 per cent, payable July 2 to stock
of record June 9.

The Washington Railway & Electric
Company declared usual dividends of
1 1/4 per cent on its preferred and 1 1/4
on the common stock.

Sears, Roebuck Company declared regu-
lar quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent
on preferred, payable July 1 to stock
of record June 15.

The Niagara Falls Power Company has
declared the usual quarterly dividend of
8 1/2 per share, payable July 15 to holders
of record June 30.

Hercules Powder Company declared
regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent
on the common stock, payable July 25
to stock of record June 15.

American Can Company declared regu-
lar quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent
on the preferred stock, payable July 1
to stockholders of record on June 17.

The Ohio Cities Gas Company has de-
clared the regular quarterly dividend of
1 1/4 per cent on its preferred stock pay-
able July 1 to holders record June 15.

American Smelters Securities Com-
pany declared regular quarterly dividends
of 1 1/4 per cent on its preferred A and
B stocks, payable July 1.

The Quincy Mining Company has de-
clared a quarterly dividend of \$2 a share,
payable June 28 to holders of record
June 5. The last previous disbursement
was \$1 a share on March 28 last.

The United Verde Copper Company
is today paying a dividend of 75 cents
a share, making the third distribution
this year. In 1914 five dividends of 75
cents a share were paid, in 1913, seven
dividends with a total of \$5.25 a share.

The directors of the Ahmeek Mining
Company have declared a dividend of
\$10 a share. Three months ago \$3 was
declared and previous to that \$2 was
declared which was payable July 10, 1914.

The dividend declared today is payable
July 1 to stock of record June 7.

Eastman Kodak Company has de-
clared the regular quarterly dividends
of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, and
an extra dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on
the common stock, payable July 1 to
stock of record June 12.

On June 1 an extra dividend of 5 per cent on the
common stock was paid and three months
ago the regular quarterly dividend of
2 1/2 per cent and an extra dividend of
2 1/2 per cent were paid.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

Baldwin 48 1/2, Cambria Steel 47 1/2, Elec-
tric Stor Bat 50, Gen Asphalt pf 7c,
60 1/2, Lehigh Nav 72 1/2, Lehigh Valley
70 1/2, Philadelphia Co 33, Philadelphia
Co cum pf 30, Philadelphia Ed 23 1/2,
Philadelphia Rap Tr 8 1/2, Philadelphia
Tract 73 1/2, Union Tract 32 1/2, United

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

BUSINESS IS NOT INJURED BY THE GERMAN CRISIS

Western Bank's Views of Situation in General Favorable—Expects Decided Betterment in Railroad Equipment Business—Foreign Financing

CHICAGO—In its monthly review of business and financial conditions the National City Bank of Chicago says in part:

The German crisis has held up some large undertakings, but most lines of business have not been hurt by it at all. General business is good "in spots," and in those branches which have benefited from the giving out of war orders much activity prevails. Agents of the belligerent nations are still making purchases, and within the last few weeks this inquiry has affected a variety of things from machine tools to beef. This buying must continue for some months yet if the war is to be prolonged. The belligerent governments have no other market in which to secure large supplies of the things which they are unable to manufacture themselves, and moreover the manufacturers here are better able to cope with the situation now that they have had actual experience in handling the orders. Italy has been buying supplies in the United States for weeks past, but it is hardly probable that she has completed her purchases.

Larger buying of railroad material has helped the situation and several plants are engaged with heavy orders for western roads. Plants of equipment companies which in some instances have been operating at only 50 per cent of capacity are expected to strengthen their forces before long so as to care for the business that is under negotiation. A decided enlargement of this business is looked for to meet the requirements of roads that will be badly in need of new equipment to care for fall traffic. The large wire mills are still busy with orders and the demands upon implement makers are sufficient to give them a fair business. Commercial demands generally are expanding and it looks as if we were in for a period of business improvement.

This recovery seems certain to become general if the dispute with Germany should be soon adjusted satisfactorily. The fact is that underlying conditions are so good that, with the crop prospects as favorable as they are, it would be difficult to keep the country back should the news come that all differences had been settled or that initial action looking towards the ratification of a peace compact had been taken. People are feeling better, and although there was no boom in sight, there were signs of pronounced recovery just at the time that the Lusitania was destroyed. There has been very little selling of good securities such as would have occurred had the situation been less secure. The fact is, however, that competent observers have seen a good deal besides a war scare in the situation. Most people believe that this country will not become actually involved in the conflict, and that because of our large trade balance, and the liquidation that has taken place, a fair advance in the price of high grade securities may be expected.

Since the year opened we have imported more than \$70,000,000 gold from various countries. In addition to the arrivals traced through the sub-treasury, unrecorded consignments have probably been received by international banking houses direct. It is obvious that a great deal more has happened in the way of credit arrangements and perhaps gold imports than the newspapers have known about. In the nature of things these transactions cannot be made public, and unless they pass through some government channel they may never be made known, unless the principals themselves make them known. There is little doubt therefore, that when the war is over and the financial history of the last 12 months has been written no more interesting chapter will be found than that telling of the breakdown of New York exchange on London last August, and the subsequent demoralization of the market for London exchange on New York which attended the financing of the large payments for war supplies purchased in the United States.

No financial operation of modern times has been more remarkable perhaps than what is being done at London to finance the war outlays, not alone for Great Britain, but for most of the allied nations. A case in point is the operation just entered into whereby France undertakes to furnish Great Britain with \$300,000,000 credits (a fund which will probably be largely utilized to pay for supplies purchased in the United States) in return for the shipment of \$100,000,000 gold from Paris to London. This transaction was unique, and in magnitude unlike anything attempted before. It was however, only one of a series which the Bank of England and the British government have doubtless undertaken with the idea of helping the other Allies finance the outlays which they were themselves unable to cope with. France, with all her great wealth and the thrift proclivities of her people, was not at the time that the war started in a position to shoulder such immense burdens as the war called for; Russia probably was less prepared than France; Belgium, which was almost wiped off the earth, required immediate help; and the addition of Italy to the list of belligerents will probably increase the burden so far as to make it necessary for Great Britain to lend its aid to some scheme of Italian financing.

The wonder is, therefore, that even the greatest of all financial markets should have been able to finance, with the little disturbance it has shown, such immense burdens—no doubt very far exceeding those of which the public has any idea. In addition to the war issues, London has taken a Canadian loan, besides making advances to South American countries. There never was a time in the world's history when so many and so large war loans have had to be financed within such a short space of time. All these demands have arisen too when trade was disorganized everywhere by the peculiar complications incident to the greatest conflict that the world has ever seen.

MAY EQUIPMENT ORDERS SHOW AN IMPROVEMENT

NEW YORK—Denials by equipment men that the Russian government has placed its car order in this country as yet, reduce to a material extent the estimate made a week ago of May car orders. At that time it was thought that Russia had placed at least 6000 cars in the United States, which with domestic business taken, brought the total during May to something like 25,000 cars. Leaving out the Russian order, the May total may be estimated at about 19,000.

The following table gives equipment orders placed for each month of last year, and for the first five months of 1915:

	1914	1915
January	10,000	10,000
February	10,000	10,000
March	10,000	10,000
April	10,000	10,000
May	10,000	10,000
June	10,000	10,000
July	10,000	10,000
August	10,000	10,000
September	10,000	10,000
October	10,000	10,000
November	10,000	10,000
December	10,000	10,000
Totals	10,000	10,000

Locomotive orders in May were smaller than for the corresponding month in 1914, but more than five times as large as for April of this year and the best for any month so far in 1915. The largest orders placed for locomotives in May were Pennsylvania, 50; Chesapeake & Ohio, 24; Western Maryland, 15 and 15 for shipment to Cuba.

BOSTON ELEVATED'S GROSS RECEIPTS OFF

Boston Elevated's gross receipts in May made a comparative decrease of approximately \$25,000 as compared with the corresponding month of 1914. This is a shrinkage of 1.6 per cent and follows a decrease of \$2000 in April and a gain of \$25,000 in March. The May decrease was not unexpected by officials, as May, 1914, was a month of unusually favorable circumstances and produced the largest volume of gross of any month in the road's history. The showing for May this year was helped by the good weather over Memorial day, the 30th itself providing largest holiday travel of any single holiday the company has ever had.

NEW RIVER COMPANY MAKES REPORT

The report of the New River Company for the year ended March 31 last, compares:

	1915	1914
New River Co. proportion of P-I of sub cos		
Depreciation	\$127,173	\$48,254
New River Co. losses	109,535	103,676
New River Co. net loss direct and thru subs	17,438	67,421

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston, which may vary according to locality, follow:

Flour—Bread flour, \$9.50@9.75 bbl, \$1.20@1.30 bag; pastry, \$8.25 bbl, \$1.05 bag.

Butter—Print, 38@42c lb; tub, 35@40c lb.

Eggs—Fancy brown, 34@36c doz; fresh laid Maine and New Hampshire, 29@31c doz; fresh western first 23@25c doz.

Sugar—Granulated, 6½¢ per single lb, 6.40¢ per lb in 100-lb bags.

Beans—York state pea, 12¢ qt, \$1.10 pk; medium pea, 14¢ qt, \$1.10 pk; California, 14¢ qt, \$1.10 pk; yellow eyes, 14¢ qt, \$1.10 pk; red kidney, 15¢ qt, \$1.15 pk.

Potatoes—New, 10¢ qt, 75¢ pk; Maine 20¢ pk, 75¢ bu, \$1.40 per 2-bu bag; selected, 30¢ pk, \$1.10 bu.

Asparagus—Native, 15¢ bunch; Jersey, 20¢ bunch.

Oranges—California navels, 30@50c doz; Florida, 30@50c.

Strawberries—Southern, 12½@20c per box.

GRINNELL MANUFACTURING

NEW BEDFORD—The Grinnell Manufacturing Corporation followed its 50 per cent stock dividend authorized last week with a 50 per cent cash dividend distributed Tuesday. Its last financial statement showed a surplus of \$804,557 on a capital of \$1,000,000 and its assets were very much undervalued in statement.

DIVIDEND ACTIONS HAVE BEEN MUCH MORE FAVORABLE

NEW YORK—The week ended May 29 was the most eventful in dividend developments since the beginning of the European war. The period reflected the benefits accrued to certain industries as a result of the European war. This was particularly true in respect to the copper industry, which suffered more at the beginning of hostilities than any other industry, with possible exception of steel.

Copper sold at 11 cents a pound shortly after war was declared. Since then there has been an advance to 19 cents, and the various copper companies are making a remarkable showing in earnings. Production, which was down to 50 per cent a few months ago, is now running close to normal. All copper mines, with exception of Utah Copper Company, and the Tennessee Copper Company, were forced to either reduce or pass their respective dividends last year.

Last week Ray Consolidated Copper Company resumed dividends, and Utah, China, Nevada Consolidated, Old Dominion of New Jersey, Old Dominion of Maine and United Globe Mining increased their respective rates. Utah, which has heretofore paid \$3 a share annually, increased its rate to \$4 annually.

Butte & Superior, which had profited by the extraordinary upward movement in the price of spelter, gave \$2.50 extra to shareholders. E. I. Dupont Powder Company declared a dividend of 2 per cent extra on its common stock, and in addition a 5 per cent dividend, payable in the preferred stock of the Atlas Powder Company.

Peerless Motor Car Company declared 3½ per cent on account of accumulated dividends.

Buffalo & Susquehanna road declared an initial dividend of 2 per cent.

The only unfavorable dividend developments were confined to postponement of the semi-annual dividend on Baldwin Locomotive common and passing of the Massachusetts Electric Companies preferred dividend.

The postponement of the Baldwin Locomotive dividend did not come as a surprise, as every one is acquainted with the depression through which the equipment industry has been passing. But this branch of industry is beginning to show signs of betterment. American Locomotive, Baldwin, Pressed Steel Car, American Car & Foundry and other similar concerns are now beginning to reap benefits from war contracts.

STEEL NEEDS FOR RAILROAD ORDERS

NEW YORK—Rail, rolling stock and motive power purchases by Pennsylvania railroad this year will require about 500,000 tons of steel to supply them. A large proportion of freight cars ordered will be the heaviest ever constructed. They will have a total capacity of 77 tons and will weigh some 24 tons themselves. Steel men say that 12 tons of plates and shapes will be required for the bodies of these cars. Their underframes, wheels, etc., will be all steel, and will require about as much again of the metal.

Estimating the average weight per car ordered at 20 tons, more than 320,000 tons of steel will be used in their construction. Adding to this tonnage 158,000 tons of rails makes a total of about 500,000 tons. The steel used in building the 1915 locomotives and the passenger car will easily account for this additional tonnage.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Crop Expert Snow predicts a wheat harvest of 950,000,000 bushels, which would break all previous records.

Lloyd's Bank, London, has opened a savings department. Each of its 880 branches is prepared to receive deposits.

Chinese business leaders in United States to promote trade between China and this country have ordered \$5,000,000 of goods here.

Incorporations in May with capital of \$100,000 or over, totaled \$124,041,000, compared with \$77,466,000 in April and \$121,965,000 in May, 1914.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. made payment Tuesday in a single check for \$65,000,000 general mortgage 4½ per cent bonds which they bought recently from the Pennsylvania railroad. It was the largest check ever given in America.

On account of decline in foreign exchange, French franc is worth only trifling over 18 cents, compared with normal over 19 cents; Italian lira 17, compared with normal 19.3 cents. British pound is similarly selling at a discount. Four German marks are worth only 82½ cents compared with normal 95½.

In appreciation of work done by the committee of five when the New York stock exchange was closed, the following inscription has been cut on marble wall at north end of the trading floor: "Inscribed by members of the exchange in appreciation of services rendered by the committee of five while the exchange was closed by reason of the war in Europe."

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in previous year as follows:

	1915	1914
Exchanges	\$3,107,800	\$3,875,918
Balances	\$542,051	\$1,777,946

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$37,351.

INAUGURATION OF COLLECTION SYSTEM MADE

New Plan of New York Federal Reserve Bank Now Effective—How the System Will Operate—Transfer of Funds

NEW YORK—The intra-district collection system of New York Federal Reserve Bank has now become effective. About 70 member banks so far have elected to join this system. On first and fifteenth day of each month, if any changes have occurred, revised lists will be issued.

The transfer of the 131 member banks in 12 northern counties of New Jersey from Reserve Bank of Philadelphia to Reserve Bank of New Jersey will be effected July 1. These banks, a number of which have joined the collection system of Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, will, when transferred, be eligible to join the collection system of Reserve Bank of New York.

Only checks or drafts drawn on and received from member banks which have joined the collection system, and which appear on the official list, will be received. Such checks or drafts will be credited on receipt at par to the sending bank and charged and forwarded direct to the bank on which drawn.

Whenever experience may prove it necessary, member banks may arrange with their other reserve agents to make such regular transfers of funds as may be required to meet charges against their reserve balances with this bank.

On the other hand, on request or by standing order filed with this bank, such excess balances as may be built up by a surplus of credits over debits may be transferred to a New York city reserve agent, thereby preventing unnecessary loss of interest on excess reserves.

On June 15 the federal reserve bank will discontinue accepting checks or drafts drawn on other reserve banks for immediate credit, except those drawn on reserve banks of Boston and Philadelphia, which it will continue to receive, as at present, for immediate credit at par.

Checks or drafts drawn on the nine other reserve banks will be received for "collection" only, and will be credited to account of member bank depositing them, subject to final payment, in accordance with a schedule of days.

To provide a direct and economical method of effecting transfers of funds by either mail or telegraph, reserve banks are inaugurating a transfer system simultaneously with their collection system. Through this transfer system any member bank may order funds transferred by either mail or telegraph to a member bank within its district, or to a member bank outside its district. For transfers by either mail or telegraph within this district, no charge will be made.

For transfers by mail outside of this district, it is not anticipated that a charge will be made, unless condition of the domestic exchange market should necessitate shipment of currency to cover such transfers. For transfers by telegraph outside of this district, a charge will be made, covering (a) cost of telegraphing, (b) interest at 2 per cent for time which would be required to make the transfer by mail, and (c) prevailing charge, if any, for mail transfers.

United States Smelting, the 1½-cent advance means additional yearly profits of \$800,000. Compared with average price received in 1914—3.82 cents—present price increases profits more than \$600,000 a year.

BOSTON NATIONAL BANK RESERVES

The individual legal and actual reserves of the Boston national banks, members of the clearing house, are appended:

	Legal	Actual	Legal	Actual
	May 29	May 29	May 29	May 29
Union	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Old Boston	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Fourth-Atlantic	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Merchants	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Second	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Shawmut	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Webster & A. B.	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Boylston	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
First	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Security	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Commercial	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Average	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5

Average legal reserve is 3 per cent higher and average actual reserve 4 per cent higher than a week ago. Five of the 11 banks are stronger than last week in legal reserve and five in actual reserve. No bank is below the 15 per cent requirement, compared with one below last week.

BUS COMPETITION FOR THE JITNEYS

TACOMA, Wash.—The Stone & Webster Corporation will place auto buses in service between country points near Tacoma as feeders to its interurban lines and in competition with country jitney buses. Whether the street railway company will operate auto buses in Tacoma in competition with jitneys is not known.

Seventy-four jitney buses are qualified to operate in the city of Tacoma according to the records of the secretary of state at Olympia. This is as many jitneys as there were before the \$2500 bond was required. There are 459 jitneys in Seattle, 49 in Spokane, 22 in Everett and four in Bellingham.

BOARD OF TRADE HOLIDAY

CHICAGO—The Board of Trade will not be open for business next Monday, judicial election day.

UTAH SECURITIES CORPORATION'S NOTE SITUATION

Operating Results of Controlled Properties Expected to Be Better From Now on

NEW YORK—Utah Securities Corporation 10-year 8 per cent gold notes, of which \$16,000,000 are now outstanding, are selling around 81. These notes were sold in September, 1912. The authorized amount is \$30,000,000 and subscriptions were received for \$27,500,000. These subscriptions are subject to calls for payment and to date 75 per cent has been called. In addition \$4,400,500 notes have been issued to subscribers who anticipated their full payments and \$290,000 were given in part payment for the San Juan Water & Power Company, making the total amount issued \$27,375,500, with \$2,415,500 yet subject to call.

Under the terms of the agreement securing the notes, \$8,500,500 have been purchased and retired on tenders to date, leaving \$18,000,000 now outstanding. By the purchase of these notes, which were secured on an average of about 15 points below face value, Utah Securities Corporation made a profit of \$1,332,532. Original purchasers of the notes did not lose this amount, as they received with the notes a good bonus of capital stock of Utah Securities Corporation, now selling at \$18 a share.

All securities which Utah Securities may acquire through proceeds of the notes must be deposited with the trustee as security for the notes, and when any of the deposited securities are sold the proceeds must be used for redemption of the notes.

All the issued securities except \$11,000,000 first mortgage 30-year 5 per cent bonds of the Utah Power & Light Co., consisting of \$30,000,000 preferred, \$7,837,000 second preferred and \$38,000,000 common stock, with the exception of directors' shares, are deposited under the notes. Utah Power & Light owns all the securities of Western Colorado Power Company and all the capital stock of Utah Light & Traction Co. except directors' qualifying shares.

It is expected by the officers that from this time on operating results of the controlled properties will be much more satisfactory. The work of constructing new reservoirs, power plants, transmission lines and sub-stations and the rebuilding of a large percentage of the distributing lines and of improving the underground work in Salt Lake City is practically completed, and the properties are now in position to proceed along ordinary operating lines.

LEAD METAL PRICE ADVANCE HELPS STOCKS

The advance in the price of lead, which is now quoted at 4½ cents per pound, the highest in two years, and a rise of 1½ cents per pound over the low point touched last October, means increased earnings to several mining companies in which Boston is interested—Notably United States Smelting, Utah Apex and Utah Consolidated, which produce large quantities of the metal.

United States Smelting is the chief beneficiary, with an output of about 65,000,000 pounds per annum; Utah Apex produces more than 30,000,000 pounds, and Utah Consolidated 15,000,000.

To United States Smelting the 1½-cent advance means additional yearly profits of \$800,000. Compared with average price received in 1914—3.82 cents—present price increases profits more than \$600,000 a year.

Following shows how the profits of the three companies are increased on 4½-cent lead, as compared with 1914 low average prices (000 omitted):

	Annual	Earn.	Inc.	AV.
	prod.	inc.	ave.	ave.
U. S. Smelting	65,000,000	\$800,000	\$800	\$800
Utah Apex	30,000,000	375,000	375	375
Utah Consolidated	15,000,000	187,500	187	187

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, June 2.)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Albany, N. Y.—C. F. Snow of Smith & Herlick.

Baltimore, W. A. Dixon of Dixon Bartlett & Co.; Tour.

Goldboro, N. C.—L. Well of H. Well & Bro.; Copley Plaza.

Los Angeles—C. H. Baker; Tour.

Los Angeles—Charles Short of Broadway Department Store; Essex.

New York—J. Lapinsky; U. S. Phillips; E. W. Turner.

Porto Rico—Juan Bana; U. S. Porto Rico—H. de Lencina; U. S. Sacramento—E. L. Reddy of Winstock & Lubin; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Amsterdam, Holland—L. S. Gompert of G. Gompert & Parker.

Moscow, Russia—Jacques D. Serakoff; Parker.

Petrograd, Russia—A. Sarnovsky and Mr. Avinoff; Parker.

St. Louis—Mr. Gill of Brown Shoe Co.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 180 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is at its disposal.)

REFINED SUGAR ADVANCED

NEW YORK—The refined sugar market has advanced 10 points, all refiners quoting granulated on a basis of 6.17 cents. The spot for raw sugars has advanced six points to 4.95 cents.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 49½¢, off ½¢.

LONDON—Bar silver 23 5-16d, off 1-16d.

WESTERN WOOL ABSORPTION PROCEEDING MORE RAPIDLY

Prospect That American Growers, Merchants and Manufacturers Will Be Able to Control the Home Market Gives Rise to Greater Confidence in Values

Absorption of wool in primary markets is proceeding with more rapidity, now that manufacturers and wool merchants have come to a more complete realization of the fact that the home market is likely to be controlled by American interests, and that the volume of business, augmented by a large number of foreign contracts, bids fair to exceed the aggregate yardage booked in several previous years.

Buying during the past fortnight, especially in the northwestern territory wool sections, has assumed a brisker aspect. Growers and representatives of eastern wool houses have reached an understanding in regard to values which has tended to facilitate the movement of new clips. Some concessions have been made by the growers, but instances are not lacking wherein the wool buyers have acceded to demands of producers, and quotations on all recent transfers appear to have been relatively high.

This condition of affairs is attributable not only to the growing confidence of American mill men in the outlook for a broader market for their products, but to the impression prevailing throughout textile manufacturing centers that competition from abroad will diminish during the remaining months of the year, and that domestic mills will hold their position of vantage for some time to come.

During the first five months of the current year, Boston wool receipts have looked up in round numbers practically 200,000,000 pounds, and nearly two thirds of this big total has been imported. Naturally there has been some accumulation of stock, but this fact is not viewed with apprehension in the trade. Mills are taking fair supplies week by week and the imported offerings are moving freely. A large proportion of the arrivals from other countries, has gone direct to mill owners, so that the excess of receipts over shipments to date, totaling upward of 90,000,000, is not reflected fully in the stock actually on hand in the warehouses here.

It is obvious enough from a survey of reports of prices paid in primary markets that quotations will probably advance at all eastern points, as soon as a clearly defined movement of new

LENGTHS OF STOCK MARKET SWINGS IN BOTH DIRECTIONS

NEW YORK—Although subject to temporary setbacks and periods of waiting, there is unanimous opinion that this country is only at the beginning of a period of prosperity, because the belligerent allies must draw upon for a long time to come. The upward movement of the stock market in anticipation of better business conditions brings forth the question of the length of bull markets.

From the beginning of the civil war up to this year the duration of the big bull movement has varied from 84 months, the rise from 1885 to 1892 the longest, to 23 months for the big move which ended in August, 1909.

The bear swings thrown in between have varied from 158 months—April, 1864 to June, 1877—the longest, down to 12 months from August, 1902 to August, 1903, the other extreme. This is neglecting the temporary turn for the better from 1867 to 1869, at the end of which time came Black Friday, Sept. 24, 1869, and the quick succession of blows to Wall street which hurled the country into a seemingly bottomless abyss of financial despair.

This long sweep was a period of equalization and adjustment following in the wake of the speculative fever which had characterized the country during the civil war, when the business world rushed madly upward regardless of every danger signal.

In point of time and total appreciation, the wave of prosperity from August, 1866, to September, 1902, is unprecedented with the exception of that during the civil war, which lasted 36 months.

The appended table of prices represents the direction of each big swing in the stock market, the characteristic price of the 10 railroad stocks at the high and low, the date of the turning point, the number of months the movement was in progress and the points gained or lost. The 10 roads used in compiling these approximate prices are: Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, Delaware & Hudson, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Erie, Illinois Central, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, New York Central, Reading, St. Paul.

These prices are entirely different from the daily average price of the 20 railroad and 12 industrial stocks used by the Wall Street Journal. The figures follow:

	Period	Points
1861	36 months	314.25
1867	36 months	29.75
1869	23 months	15.75
1877	97 months	73.50
1881	47 months	73.50
1885	43 months	56.00
1892	84 months	48.12

Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

D. TRAVERS IS LEADING FIELD IN M. G. A. PLAY

First 18 Holes of 36-Hole Qualifying Round at Apawamis Links Finds Former National Champion Heading the List

RYE, N. Y.—J. D. Travers today led a field of more than 100 in the first 18 holes of the 36-hole qualifying round of the Metropolitan golf championship tournament on the links of the Apawamis Club. His card was 38 out and 40 in, a total of 78. G. W. White of Flushing, N. Y., was second with a score of 79. A high wind during the middle of the day prevented record breaking scores.

Oswald Kirkby, champion of 1914, was among the 119 entries who signified their intention of taking part in the annual championship golf tournament of 1915 which started today on the links of the Apawamis Club. He will be called upon to meet one of the strongest fields that has ever competed for this title.

The field includes many previous champions. J. D. Travers will try to win the title for the sixth time. W. J. Travers and Fred Herreshoff will be on hand, and as Apawamis is one of his home courses F. S. Douglas will try to see if he can gain a third victory. There are many other good golfers in the field, but it will take a series of upsets to prevent the title from falling into the familiar hands of one of the golfers mentioned.

All of today will be devoted to the 36-hole qualifying round and the first 32 will constitute the championship division. Two 18-hole rounds of match play are on Friday will leave the field clear for the 36-hole final on Saturday. The entries and pairings for the qualifying round follow:

H. S. Gray, Apawamis
J. D. Travers, Apawamis
C. G. Wainwright, Apawamis
G. T. Brokaw, Garden City
H. L. Downey, Apawamis
F. S. Douglas, Apawamis
P. S. Wheeler, Apawamis
G. E. Widener, Wykagyl
C. L. Watkins, Apawamis
Vernon Booth, Apawamis
E. H. Hart, Wykagyl
R. C. Carroll, Knollwood
A. M. Reid, St. Andrews
H. K. Fitchell, unattached
F. S. Sheldon, Apawamis
H. D. Stoddard, Wykagyl
H. H. Aronson, Inwood
H. J. Topping, Greenwich
J. A. Travers, Upper Montclair
W. E. Coulton, Fox Hills
J. A. Tynge, Bunnell
G. Howell, Bunnell
Frederick Scholz, unattached
Robert Hunter, Wee Burn
J. P. Shanley, Des Moines
W. C. Shoup, Englewood
G. B. Adams, National
Dr. E. M. Mendel, New York Golf
F. S. MacLaughlin, Scarsdale
V. G. Carter, Nassau
R. J. Tysseoff, Bridgehampton
C. V. Benton, Sackett
Cornelius Smith, Jr., unattached
H. V. Seggebeen, Englewood
C. H. Brown, St. Andrews
C. Webster, Essex County
A. F. Palmer, Fox Hills
A. F. Kendall, Des Moines
C. B. Wilcox, Montclair
W. E. Purcell, New York
F. P. Miller, unattached
H. K. Kerr, Greenwich
W. White, Flushing
Seney Plummer, Apawamis
H. A. Steiner, Inwood
John Bredemus, New York Golf
Ellis Adams, Bunnell
J. G. Anderson, Sivanoy
J. W. Ward, Garden City
H. H. Hyde, Nassau
W. F. Morgan, Jr., Bunnell
H. F. Whitney, Nassau
R. D. Webb, Englewood
F. Kohler, Greenwich
Oswald Kirkby, Englewood
Grantland Rice, Englewood
M. R. Martin, Apawamis
C. F. Parrish, Jr., National
L. P. Gwyer, Sivanoy
F. C. Platt, Bridgehampton
Dr. N. E. Sprague, Inwood
T. R. Brown, Apawamis
F. D. Loomis, Apawamis
C. N. Phillips, Greenwich
G. H. Barnes, Apawamis
Frederick Herreshoff, Garden City
W. W. Hoffman, National
Sidney McNeil, Englewood
W. J. Travis, Garden City
Dwight Partridge, Bedford
P. R. Payne, 2d, Princeton
E. P. Rogers, Bunnell
H. V. Gaines, Wykagyl
C. E. Van Vleet, Jr., Bunnell
O. E. Carlson, Great Neck
A. B. Kight, Bunnell
Gordon Douglas, Piping Rock
Oliver Putnam, National
R. C. Watson, Westbrook
R. A. Rainey, Piping Rock
J. F. Souther, Greenwich
J. D. Chapman, Greenwich
J. F. Davies, Apawamis
A. S. Ranney, Greenwich
Paul Moore, Morris County
M. Kerr, Madison
W. H. Wallace, Jr., Apawamis
Frederick Sauer, Englewood
C. C. Pearson, Jr., Greenwich
F. L. Brower, Madison
M. B. Foster, Glen Ridge
A. N. Cowperthwaite, Midland
Chisholm Beach, Fox Hills
Dr. A. T. Haight, Wykagyl
J. H. O'Connell, Yonkers
S. C. Clark, unattached
S. D. Bowers, Brookline
C. M. H. Aberton, New York
Prescott Getchell, Apawamis
W. F. F. Johnson, Apawamis
H. Gilliam, Wykagyl
R. M. Miller, unattached
B. Gilkes, Sivanoy
Dr. Morris Carpenter, Oakland
R. H. Rider, New York
Danbury Brandreth, Sleepy Hollow
H. W. Maxwell, Nassau
H. A. Sherman, Apawamis
D. McConnell, Nassau
H. B. Martin, Great Neck
M. L. Varney, Englewood
M. H. Behr, Bunnell
F. A. Moore, Apawamis

HOFFMIRE NAMED CORNELL LEADER

ITHACA, N. Y.—J. S. Hoffmire '16, the star distance runner, was elected captain of the Cornell University track team by the "C" men Tuesday. Hoffmire first came into prominence in the fall of his sophomore year when he finished second in the annual intercollegiate cross-country meet. Last spring he became intercollegiate champion in the two-mile race in the Harvard Stadium and established a new intercollegiate record.

CHICAGO IS FAVORED TO WIN WESTERN TRACK MEET

WESTERN CONFERENCE MEETS

1894—California	35
1895—Ohio	40
1896—Wisconsin	40
1897—Michigan	45
1898—Michigan	70
1899—Michigan	49
1900—Michigan	38
1901—Michigan	38
1902—Michigan	36
1903—Michigan	49
1904—Michigan	49
1905—Chicago	59
1906—Michigan	62½
1907—Illinois	51
1908—Chicago	54
1909—Illinois	37
1910—Stanford Notre Dame	47
1911—Missouri	35
1912—California	43½
1913—Illinois	47½
1914—Illinois	45 7-12

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

EVANSTON, Ill.—Chicago with one of the best track teams, if not the best in the history of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association track and field meet at Illinois Saturday. Though 18 years have elapsed since Wisconsin won the conference and its chances appear particularly bright this year, it looks now, as far as can be ascertained in advance with so many of the 500 contestants coming almost unknown to Urbana, as if the Cardinal would have to wait a little longer before taking home the premier track and field event of the West.

The Maroons are concededly weak in the weights while it is there that the Wisconsin men are strongest. In jumps Coach Staggs' athletes are again far from prominent while Wisconsin is bringing down the best broad jumper, according to present indications, that has ever represented a western institution. On the track Staggs has a tremendous lot of runners. If they are in condition and the Maroon mentor is noted for keeping his athletes on edge to the last minute—they will probably offset the redoubtable work of the several Wisconsin stars.

HENLEY TROPHY HELD AWAITING SHIPPING ORDER

The Harvard University authorities who are in charge of the Grand Challenge cup which was won by Harvard 21 varsity in the English Henley regatta last year and which has been kept at the Harvard Club of Boston, are today awaiting directions regarding the shipping of the trophy back to England.

Today was the day on which the trophy was to have been sent back, but owing to the unsettled conditions of ocean travel, the cup will be kept here until directions are received from the Henley stewards. It is expected that the trophy will stay in this country until the war is over.

NEW OFFICIALS FOR TUFTS C. A. A.

MEDFORD, Mass.—The Tufts College Athletic Association held its annual election Tuesday in the Goddard chapel. The officers chosen are as follows: President, H. A. Stafford '16; vice-president, J. W. Fairbank '16; secretary, E. C. Hunt '16; treasurer, Dean G. C. Anthony of the engineering school. The nominating committee: R. U. Cross '16, C. C. Lee, J. W. Fairbank '16, L. N. Towne '16, Herbert Armstrong '16, E. C. Hunt '16, H. A. Stafford '16. The undergraduate members: K. B. Thorndike '16, Leland Symmes '16. A new committee, to supervise all interclass contests: A. I. Nellis '16, C. C. Lee '16, K. B. Thorndike '16, H. E. Leland '16 and L. P. Symmes '16. These managers also were elected: Baseball, R. U. Cross '16; assistant manager, J. T. Friis '17; track, A. W. Swenson '16; assistant, L. P. Symmes '17; tennis, B. F. Kraus '16; assistant, B. C. Tyler '17.

WAINWRIGHT AND DOTY WIN TITLE

The Harvard College doubles lawn tennis championship was won by A. F. Doty '16 and H. Wainwright '15 Tuesday afternoon when they defeated D. Duncan '17 and H. R. Guild '17, 6-3, 4-6, 6-1, 6-3. The finals in singles between R. S. Williams, 24, '16 and H. Morgan '17 was postponed indefinitely.

The following men won their "H" for the first time by playing against Yale at Brookline on Saturday: G. C. Caner '17 of Philadelphia, Pa.; A. F. Doty '16 of Waltham, W. W. Mansfield, Jr., '15 of Portland, Me.; William Rand, 34, '17 of Rye, N. Y., and John Woodridge '16 of Pasadena, Cal.

COLUMBIA MEN AT POUGHKEEPSIE
NEW YORK—Twenty-two Columbia University oarsmen, 12 freshmen, Coaches Rice and Plaisted and Manager Griffen embarked for Poughkeepsie Tuesday, where they will settle down immediately for business to be concluded June 28, the date of the twentieth annual regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association.

HUNTINGTON FIELD DAY
AUBURNDALE, Mass.—Huntington school holds its annual field day on the Riverside recreation grounds today. Track and field, aquatic, lawn tennis, baseball and rowing events make up the day's program.

POST DEFEATS MONITOR
The Boston Post defeated The Christian Science Monitor in a loosely played game yesterday in the Newspaper league. The score was 6 to 2.

Last year's winner, Illinois, is counted out of the fight for first place and may have a hard tussle to climb into third. Because of the excellence of Chicago's running staff Athletic Director Lewis, Omer of Northwestern University, coach of the Purple's track team and one of the men best posted on conference athletes, picks Chicago to win the meet. The relay, which counts five, three, two, and one in points, will give Chicago another advantage in addition to its ordinary dual meet strength, for the Maroons have a very fast lot of quarter-milers and even after all the races these men will have to compete in they look the best in the relay. Coach Omer figures Northwestern a strong contender for second place and Missouri another fast figure in the relay if the latter team runs.

PRESENT CONFERENCE RECORDS

100-yard Dash—6½%.	Chicago
W. W. May, 1908.	Illinois
220-yard Dash—21½%.	Michigan
Archie Babin, 1903.	Michigan
220-yard Hurdles—15½%.	Missouri
J. P. Nicholson, 1912.	Missouri
220-yard Hurdles—24½%.	Wisconsin
S. Poore, 1904.	Wisconsin
440-yard Dash—45½%.	Notre Dame
F. Fletcher, 1910.	Notre Dame
880-yard Run—1m. 35½%.	Chicago
I. N. Davenport, 1910.	Chicago
880-yard Run—1m. 35½%.	Illinois
Fred Henderson, 1914.	Illinois
1-mile Run—4m. 20½%.	Oberlin
A. F. Baker, 1910.	Oberlin
2-mile Run—9m. 40%.	Oberlin
T. N. Metcalf, 1912.	Oberlin
Running High Jump—6ft. 1½in.	Wisconsin
R. C. Wahl, 1914.	Wisconsin
Running Broad Jump—24ft. 1in.	Wisconsin
Fred Allen, 1911.	California
Pole Vault—12ft. 8¼in.	Wisconsin
J. K. Gold, 1913.	Wisconsin
16-Pound Shot—47ft. ¾in.	Wisconsin
Ralph Rose, 1904.	Michigan
16-Pound Hammer—160ft. 4in.	California
K. Shattuck, 1913.	California
Discus Throw—140ft. 2½in.	Michigan
J. C. Garrelly, 1905.	Michigan
Relay Race—3m. 23½%.	Illinois
Leland Stanford, Jr., 1913.	Illinois
Illinois	1914

OHIO STATE WINS SINGLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO—Although competing in the western conference lawn tennis championship tournament for the first time this year, Ohio State University is today holding the championship in singles following the brilliant victory of C. A. Curran over P. B. Bennett of the University of Chicago, in the final round Tuesday by a score of 6-1, 6-3, 6-4.

University of Chicago is holding the doubles honors following the victory of Kenneth MacNeal and H. R. Gross over Maurice and Hubert James of Northwestern University 6-3, 6-4, 3-6, 8-6.

PICKUPS

Pitcher Urban Faber won his eighth straight victory yesterday and he owes it largely to the batting of Second Baseman Collins.

The St. Louis Americans have given Wallace, the shortstop, his unconditional release. He played major league baseball for 21 years and was in St. Louis 16 years.

Pitcher Ragan has been doing well since joining the Braves and promises to become a regular in the Boston lineup. Holding the Giants to two hits was championship baseball.

J. T. Bradley '16, has been elected captain of the University of Illinois varsity nine for next year. He is rated as one of the best catchers in the western conference this year.

That was a great battle in New York yesterday with Wood and Keating going the full 13 innings. The Red Sox moved up into third place in the standing as a result of the victory.

Wheat was pretty near the whole thing in the Brooklyn-Philadelphia game yesterday. He made a home run in the ninth inning which tied the score and in the eleventh he made the hit that brought in the winning run.

L STREET CLUB MEETS

There was a meeting of the L Street Swimmers Club at Seaver hall Tuesday evening. Besides adopting a new constitution and taking care of regular business, the following were nominated to hold office for the ensuing year: Augustus Wise, president; J. J. MacNamara, vice-president, and Fred Mardo, secretary and treasurer. President Wise presided.

ELECT CAPTAIN TOMORROW

The election of the Harvard track captain for next year, to succeed F. W. Capper '15, will be held tomorrow noon. It is generally believed that W. J. Bingham '16, the star of the team in the half mile, will be selected, though J. O. Johnstone '16, is another heavy point winner of the junior class who is entitled to be considered.

COLONIAL LEAGUE

Hartford 4, Taunton 0.
New Haven 12, Springfield 3.
Pawtucket 1, Fall River 0.
New Bedford 5, Brockton 2.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE

Augusta 4, Charleston 2.
Columbia 6, Savannah 3.
Macon 6, Albany 1.
Columbus 4, Jacksonville 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Newark 3, Providence 2.
Toronto 10, Buffalo 7.
Montreal 2, Rochester 0.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Venice 3, Salt Lake 2.

CHAMPIONSHIP WOMEN'S TENNIS ADVANCES WELL

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Play continues here today in the women's tennis championship of Pennsylvania and eastern states. Tuesday's play in singles and doubles and mixed doubles was of a very varied nature. The third round in championship singles was concluded, as also was the first round in the ladies' doubles and in mixed doubles, and a start made in the consolation singles.

The mixed doubles furnished the excitement. In this event Miss Dorothy Diston and A. D. Thayer of the Philadelphia Cricket Club were drawn for the second round, with Mrs. Barger-Wallach of Newport and Craig Biddle of Philadelphia. Miss Diston and Thayer won after close to two hours of play. Their victory was a great surprise.

Of the eight players remaining in the championship singles, only Miss C. W. Beard, Cynwyd; Miss Phyllis Walsh, Merion, and Miss Agnes Kennedy, Merion, are from the Philadelphia district. Miss Kennedy and Miss Walsh meet in the fourth round, and Mrs. Beard plays Mrs. Barger-Wallach.

EASTERN TENNIS IN FIFTH ROUND

NEW YORK—Vanderbilt Ward and S. H. Voshell, present and former champions of the Bronx, qualified for the fifth round of the eastern New York state lawn tennis championship Tuesday on the courts of the Country Tennis Club of Westchester at Hartsdale. Ward defeated Charles Chambers after two hard sets at 6-3, 6-4, and Voshell triumphed over W. S. Andrews by the score of 6-1, 6-4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	1915	P. C.
Chicago	27	14	603	439
Detroit	25	17	595	585
Boston	18	24	536	441
New York	19	16	543	450
Cleveland	17	20	459	323
St. Louis	16	23	410	500
Philadelphia	13	27	323	611

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston 4, New York 3.
Washington 8, Philadelphia 3.
Chicago 4, Detroit 1.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Detroit at Chicago.

RED SOX DEFEAT NEW YORK

NEW YORK—The Boston Red Sox defeated the New York Americans in a hard-fought 13-inning game here Tuesday by a score of 4 to 3. Wood and Keating were the contending pitchers and both showed up well, the latter being a little more effective than the former. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 R.H.E.
Boston.....2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 10 3
New York.....2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 13 2

Batteries: Wood and Thomas and Cadry; Keating and Sweeney. Umpires, Nallin and Dineen. Time, 2h. 5m.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	1915	P. C.
Chicago	23	16	590	463
Boston	20	18	526	294
Brooklyn	18	18	509	471
St. Louis	19	20	487	442
Pittsburgh	18	20	474	583
Cincinnati	15	19	441	634
New York	14	20	412	667

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston 7, New York 0.
Brooklyn 5, Philadelphia 4.
Chicago 2, Pittsburgh 0.

St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 2.
New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn (2 games).
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

BRVES SHUT OUT GIANTS

The Boston Nationals shut out the New York Giants at Fenway park Tuesday by a score of 7 to 0. Ragan, formerly of Brooklyn, held the Giants to two hits. He was especially effective with men on bases. Mathewson started to pitch for the Giants and but for the first and seventh innings was very effective. In these two innings, especially the seventh, he was hit freely. He retired in favor of Schupp. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Boston.....1 0 0 0 0 0 4 8 7 10 0
New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2

Batteries: Ragan and Whaling; Mathewson, Schupp and McLean and Smith. Umpires, Quigley and Eason. Time, 1h. 55m.

FEDERAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	23	16	590
Chicago	23	17	573
Kansas City	22	17	564
Newark	20	19	547
Brooklyn	17	17	500
St. Louis	18	19	498
Baltimore	15	23	395
Buffalo	12	26	339

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Kansas City 3, Chicago 1.
Buffalo 6, Baltimore 1.
Newark 7, Brooklyn 2.
Other teams not scheduled.

GAMES TODAY

Brooklyn at Buffalo.
Buffalo at Newark.
Pittsburgh at Kansas City.
St. Louis at Chicago.

HARVARD ELECTS O'NEIL CAPTAIN

E. E. O'Neill '16, cover point on the Harvard lacrosse team, has been elected captain for next year. O'Neill is a player of extraordinary ability and has served Harvard well during the past season.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE

Lewiston 2, Worcester 1.
Lynn 3, Lawrence 0.
Portland 6, Fitchburg 5.
Manchester 5, Lowell 2.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Columbus 4, Louisville 2.
Syracuse 11, Scranton 10.
Elmira 5, Albany 3.
Wilkesbarre 10, Utica 4.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE

Nashville 5, Atlanta 2.
Memphis 2, Mobile 0.
Chattanooga 5, New Orleans 4.
Birmingham 5, Little Rock 3.

WOMEN GOLFERS IN SECOND HALF OF MEDAL PLAY

Eastern Golf Association Holding Annual Championship on Merion Cricket Club Links and Will Elect Officers Today

PHILADELPHIA—The second half of the 36-hole qualifying round of the Women's Eastern Golf Association championship tournament of 1915 is taking place today on the links of the Merion Cricket Club, and those turning in the best cards will continue in the medal play which starts tomorrow.

Mrs. R. H. Barlow of the home organization led a field of 60 starters with a score of 86, in the first round Tuesday. Three times in the course of her career on the links Mrs. Barlow has won this title. Her 86 was two strokes better than the efforts of Miss H. S. Curtis of Boston, former national champion, and Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeek, another of the first rank of Philadelphia players.

Mrs. H. R. Stockton of Plainfield was the leader of the New York players, with 94, the same score as Miss Margaret Curtis of Boston, three times national champion. Miss Marion Hollins, former metropolitan champion, could not get going, and required 109 strokes for the round.

As may be imagined from the score, Mrs. Barlow played splendid golf. She was out in 42, and the one 6 she recorded was an excusable one on the 313-yard second hole. She lapsed a trifle on the twelfth by getting into trouble, and again on the sixteenth, but for the most part she played a man's game. Her card follows:

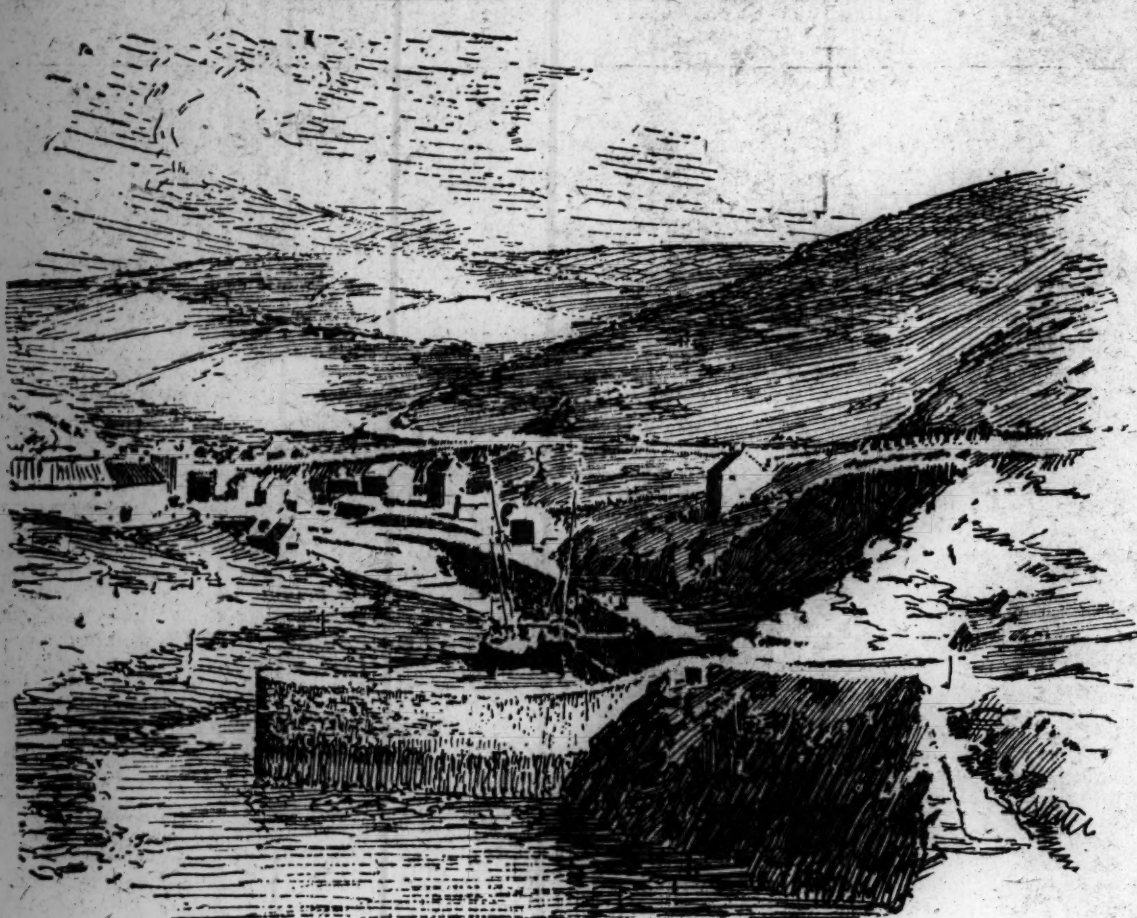
Out	565555443	42
In	566355735	44 86

Mrs. H. A. Jackson, the national and Eastern champion, could not be present. Miss L. B. Hyde, the metropolitan title holder, entered for the Eastern championship, but decided to wait until Thursday for the Grinnon cup matches.

THE HOME FORUM

THE SICK MAY RELY UPON GOD

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR



(Drawn specially for The Christian Science Monitor)

Boscastle, on the Cornish Coast of England

Boscastle and its wonderful little harbor remain a fugitive impression of a motor run covering a strip of the north Cornish coast, starting from Padstow, reaching inland to Bodmin and Launceston and north to Boscastle. The port is reached by a curving road which sweeps from the uplands and attains a very steep gradient as it ends in a sharp curve into the street at Boscastle. A few cottages and an inn at the foot of the immense hill; two streams from the combs converging and running into the

harbor—this diminutive place flanked by cliffs which protect it, and even hide it, from the Atlantic, is Boscastle. A creek three-quarters of a mile long winding among dark steep rocks, edged with a rough path cut in the cliff, leads to the harbor and the Willapark head, flanked on either side by the east and west Blackpit. The boats lying up the creek, which make one wonder how they ever got there, the hawsers and ropes on the path, the drying nets, give that smack of the sea which Boscastle, owing to the

enclosing cliffs, would otherwise lack. The little port on a gray misty afternoon in October appeared restfully, lazily contented with its great neighbors, the sea and the black formidable cliffs.

To the Daisy

With little here to do or see
Of things that in the great world be,
Sweet Daisy! oft I talk to thee
For thou art worthy.
Thou unassuming commonplace
Of Nature, with that homely face,
And yet with something of a grace
Which love makes for thee!

Off on the dappled turf at ease
I sit and play with smiles,
Loose types of things through all degrees,
Thoughts of thy raising;
And many a fond and idle name
I give to thee, for praise or blame
As is the humor of the game,
While I am gazing.

A little Cyclops, with one eye
Staring to threaten and defy,
That thought comes next—and instantly
The freak is over,
The shape will vanish, and behold!
A silver shield with boss of gold
That spreads itself, some fairy bold
In fight to cover.

I see thee glittering from afar—
And then thou art a pretty star,
Not quite so fair as many are
In heaven above thee!
Yet like a star, with glittering crest,
Self-poised in air thou seem'st to rest;
May peace come never to thy nest
Who shall reprove thee!

Sweet Flower! for by that name at last
When all my reveries are past
I call thee, and to that cleave fast,
Sweet silent Creature!
That breath'st with me in sun and air,
Do thou, as thou art wont, repair
My heart with gladness, and a share
Of thy meek nature!

—William Wordsworth.

Seventeenth Century Scheme for a Woman's College

It is curious that while Mary Axell's "Serious Proposal to the Ladies" has become comparatively well known, what is probably the earliest scheme for a woman's college has been almost completely overlooked. Clement Barksdale, an Oxford man, in 1675 published "A Letter touching a College of Maids or a Virgin Society," which is quite modern in its spirit and provides for a more liberal course of education than Mary Axell's proposal. Clement Barksdale had been interested in the subject by his friend Anna van Schurman, whose essay, "The Learned Maid," written in 1641 in Latin, he had translated into English in 1659. The scheme is complete and well thought out in its way; the chief defect is the insufficient provision for the teaching of the students, who were apparently to rely largely on each other. No doubt Barksdale realized the difficulty there would be in raising money for a better equipped college, or rather many of them, for apparently he intended that similar colleges should be scattered all over the country. "The End," to quote

Barksdale's own words describing his "College of Maids" or "Virgin Society," "is to improve ingenious Maids in such qualities as best become their sex. The Means, to separate them from the contagion of common Conversation (which is seldom uncorrupt) and to find them decent employment and exercises, both Divine and Humane (with moderate Recreation) in a convenient House, where they may have Lodging and Diet together, and be under Government somewhat like the Halls of Commoners at Oxford."

"At entrance every one puts in Caution money into the hands of the Steward, who is to be a 'grave Gentleman, and of known integrity; five pounds more or less according to the quality of the persons. There are two Tables, the higher and lower Commonsals and the chief Governors at the head of the higher, the Proveress of the lower Table." Provision is made for maids of humbler station and estate to wait on the ladies and for these maids also to have some kind of instruction, a point in which the college would have been

in advance of modern colleges. There are to be twenty ladies and ten maids. "An Ancient Divine belongs to the House, of competent gravity and learning. The governesses according to the advice of the Chaplain appoint the Ladies and their maids a method of private reading and devotion." The library is to contain "choice Authors of History, Poetry, especially Practical Divinity and Devotion; the books are to be not only English but of learned as well as modern Languages, wherein divers of the Society are skilled and willing to teach the rest, as many as are inclined to learn. Some of the ladies are capable and well affected to studies of Philosophy, Natural and Moral; and are delighted with making some of the easier experiments in Natural things." Provision is also made for the students to have a "fair Garden wherein they have beautiful walks and Arbors, for dancing, music, needlework and drawing. Rules are drawn up prescribing their clothing both inside and outside the College and rules concerning their visiting friends and attending church.

Wit Combats of Shakespeare and Ben Jonson

Fuller gives an eye-witness's account of the wit combats between Shakespeare and Ben Jonson in his "Worthies of England." Of Shakespeare he says:—
"He was an eminent instance of the truth of that rule, poets not sit, sed nascitur; one is not made, but born a poet. Indeed his learning was but very little; so that as Cornish diamonds are not polished by any lapidary, but are pointed and smoothed, even as they are taken out of the earth, so Nature itself was all the art which was used upon him."
"Many were the wit-combats between

him and Ben Jonson, which two I behold like a Spanish great galleon, and an English man of war. Master Jonson (like the former) was built far higher in learning; solid but slow in his performances. Shakespeare, with an English man of war, lesser in bulk, but lighter in sailing, could turn with all tides, and take advantage of all winds, by the quickness of his wit and invention."
Of Jonson, Fuller says: "His parts were not so ready to run of themselves, as able to answer the spur; so that it may be truly said of him, that he had an elaborate wit, wrought out by his

own industry. He would sit silent in learned company, and suck in their several humours into his observation. What was in others, he was able to refine himself."
"He was paramount in the dramatic part of poetry, and taught the stage an exact conformity to the laws of comedians. His comedies were above the Volge, and took not so well at the first stroke as at the rebound, when beheld the second time; yea, they will endure reading so long as either ingenuity or learning are fashionable in our nation."

"miracles," and the day of miracles has gone, therefore these works cannot now be repeated. The reply to that is a body of testimony, from a "cloud of witnesses," that no reflecting impartial judge would ever dream of rejecting. A learned professor in theology in recently expressing his acquiescence in the modern classification between the miracles of healing and the so-called "nature miracles," admitted that the former were instances of "spiritual healings." That being so, it follows that such healing was the direct result of the operation of Spirit, God, to the absolute exclusion of all matter agencies or remedies. Furthermore, it refutes "the means of grace" argument. Spirit can never be invoked to destroy anything that could be even an auxiliary in the work of human redemption.

The fact is, to paraphrase a saying of Coleridge's, "unless Christianity be viewed and felt in a high and comprehensive way," so that the healing by spiritual means is looked upon as just as normal and natural as the conversion of a sinner, it is to that extent deprived of its divinely endowed object and action. Jesus coupled health and holiness; these to him were the manifestation of the illness of God, the intrinsic evidence of the new revelation of the Father; embodied in the understanding of God, as Love, infinite good. It is impossible to separate these without denying the validity of a vital part of the Master's command to all who take the name of Christian. That command to heal rests on the eternal verity—that God is infinite good, omnipotent, and omnipresent; that man is therefore spiritual and not material. This is the spiritual foundation on which every one, following in the steps of Jesus, may learn the truth that will free him from the oppression of a false human consciousness. That consciousness is thus so transformed that by degrees it ceases to be under the dominance of erroneous beliefs, because they disappear. There is nothing miraculous or supernatural about a change of this kind. We are never surprised when from the tiniest seed there is evolved a lovely

bloom. There are a thousand things happening every day under the processes of nature which would be accounted miraculous if we had never seen or heard of them before. Christian Science shows that these are the normal expression of perfect law, ever operative for good. Is it not in keeping therefore with the nature of God that this spiritual law should be understood by mankind and applied to the destruction of every wrong mental condition that produces discord and suffering? In this respect one may adopt the exclamation of the Queen of Sheba, and say that the half has not yet been told. The Father who doeth the works, as Jesus said, is the same beneficent helper always, and true understanding of Him and of man's relation to Him is sufficient to destroy all belief in evil. In the text-book, Science and Health (p. 373), Mrs. Eddy has told the world:—"The fear of disease and the love of sin are the sources of man's enslavement." Christian Science teaches that this fear and this love must be destroyed before mortals can be freed from the many troubles that beset them, and makes it quite plain how this can be done. The question is are we willing that it should be done? Then the remedy is at hand—Christian Science, the Christianity of Christ Jesus, the rule of perfect Love and immutable spiritual law, is the best friend that mankind has ever known. It only requires to be understood and practised.

From "The Sensitive Plant"

Broad water-lilies lay tremulously,
And starry river-buds glimmered by,
And around them the soft stream did
glide and dance
With a motion of sweet sound and
radiance.

And the sinuous paths of lawn and of
moor,
Which led through the garden along
and across,
Some open at once to the sun and the
breeze,
Some lost among bowers of blossoming
trees,

Were all paved with daisies and delicate
bells
As fair as the fabulous asphodels,
And flow'ers which, drooping as day
drooped too,
Fell into pavilions, white, purple, and
blue,
To roof the glow-worm from the evening
dew.

—Percy Bysshe Shelley.

Science

And

Health

With

Key to
the
ScripturesThe Text Book of
Christian Science byMARY
BAKER
EDDY

Proclaiming a New Age

"It is important to proclaim a new age; to affirm that all we preach today on earth is verily a new programme; and, for this reason, that it is bound to be henceforth universally recognized. We desire not only to think, but to act. We desire not only the freeing of one people, and of others through it, but the freeing of all the peoples through their own efforts. Now, conscience alone frees the peoples. They will act only when they recognize a new ideal whose attainment demands the exertions of all, the equality of all, and a new departure. Without such recognition, there is no hope of faith, of self-sacrifice, of enthusiasm mighty to work. The ideal of a new age, which includes a new end to be attained, gives the initiative to the future, and kindles the universal conscience into life. By it we learn to start afresh and not to copy; we work out our mission, not execute another's; we put Europe in the stead of France."—Marzani.

The Scriptures

The Scriptures of the Old and New Testament are a rounded whole, and they proceed on lines clearly drawn in the general consciousness of the ages.—Gladstone.

Address

Allison V. Stewart

Falmouth and
St. Paul Sts.BOSTON, MASS.
U. S. A.The
Christian Science
Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.,
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science
Journal," "The Christian Science
Sentinel," "The Herald of Christian
Science," and other publications per-
taining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second Class at the Post-
office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

FREDERICK DIXON, EDITOR

All communications pertaining to
the conduct of this paper and ar-
ticles for publication should be ad-
dressed to the Editor.

Terms from Newsdealers in New
England

Single copy, 2 cents. By carrier
within delivery limits, 12 cents a
week, 50 cents a month.

By Mail, Prepaid

In Boston Post Office District

Daily, one year, \$7.25; six months,
\$3.65; three months, \$1.85; one month,
75 cents; single copy, 2 cents.

Outside Boston Post Office District

In United States, Canada, Mexico,
Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philip-
pines, Guam, Tutuila, Shanghai,
Panama, and the Canal Zone: Daily,
one year, \$8.00; six months, \$4.00;
three months, \$2.00; one month, 50
cents; single copy, 2 cents. Else-
where, add postage at the rate of
\$5.00 yearly.

Make checks, money orders,
etc., payable to The Christian
Science Publishing Society

The Christian Science Monitor is
on sale in Christian Science Reading
Rooms throughout the world.

For advertising rates make applica-
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to reject any advertisement.

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Letter Post Charges

In Japan a letter may be sent, the
Pall Mall Gazette (London) tells us,
from one end of the empire to the other
for two sen, or about one fourth of a
farthing. And yet the Japanese post-
office receipts total over \$3,000,000, and
it makes a clear profit of over \$500,000.
The Chinese postal service—originally
started by Sir Robert Hart, and still
partly administered by British officials—
charges only about three farthings for
conveying a letter to any part of China,
whether it be sent by rail, or horse, or
foot courier. From some figures given
not long ago in the Journal des Econo-
mistes, it appears that the Danish inland
postal charges are the lightest in Eu-
rope, being only seven centimes for a let-
ter weighing two hundred and fifty
grammes, while the charge in the United
Kingdom is ten centimes for one hundred
and thirteen grammes.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1915.

EDITORIALS

Japan in China

THE publication of the original demands made, by the government in Tokio, on Pekin, which we were able to publish on Saturday, may represent all that the Japanese government hoped to get, but we doubt if they do not represent more than it expected to get. The process of bargaining in the east has been reduced to a fine art which is hardly comprehended in the west, and it is generally begun by stating an excessive maximum from which you are prepared to recede to the maximum obtainable. At the same time criticism of Japan for the demands it has made, and, for that matter, is making on China is a little delicate, for the very obvious reason, we have so often dwelt upon before, that Japan is simply being guilty of that imitation of the western Christian powers, which is usually regarded as the sincerest flattery.

The ordinary man who looks at the map of the world, and observes where the flags of the nations of Europe are flying, finds it impossible to convince himself that those flags are there in consequence of invitations from the aboriginal inhabitants, much less from the European nations whose flags may have preceded those of the present owners. Even if you take the continent of America, which is sometimes left out of these considerations, it is tolerably obvious that the Aztecs and the Incas no more asked the Spaniards to occupy their country than the Red Indians did the British, or the Indians of Canada did the French. Then came the struggle between the British, the French, and the Spaniards for the possession of the territory each had occupied, and the war for that continued, with varying results, which left the map of America in the condition in which it was found when the war between Great Britain and the British colonies broke out. In these circumstances, and remembering that every other nation in the world is in its own particular glass house, it is, as we have said, a little delicate to begin to throw stones at the Japanese.

We have no doubt whatever, we never have had any doubt, that the immediate be-all and end-all of the policy of Tokio is and always has been the permeation of China with Japanese influence. When it was being insisted most loudly that an invasion of California was intended, we insisted that the Japanese not, admittedly, being bereft of intelligence were not likely to engage upon a policy which was bound to terminate disastrously, whilst they had an alternative many million times more advantageous, in circumstances several million times easier. The last few months have made this tolerably obvious to everybody. The Japanese policy has been revealed exactly along the lines we have unvaryingly insisted upon. Three or four years ago we drew attention to the building of railway stations, for an entirely non-existent traffic, in Manchuria, and pointed out that this represented merely the preparations for the penetration of Manchuria which peaceably, if possible, and if not peaceably then by force, the Japanese were determined to embark upon. The utmost nonsense was talked about an invasion of California, an occupation of Java and Sumatra, and even an expedition to Australia. The press of the whole world could see preparations for attacks everywhere except where the blow was obviously to descend. Now that it has descended, now that Manchuria is becoming practically as Japanese as Korea, and Inner Mongolia is beginning to follow suit, all that the critics, who saw the Japanese fleet off San Diego or Manila, or in the harbors of Batavia and Sydney, can think of is to insist upon the immorality of the Japanese for following the example of their Christian rivals.

It would be difficult to discover what Japan is doing in China today that was not being done by other powers previous to the war. She has demanded the transfer of all the concessions previously granted to Germany, and she is preparing to do in Inner Mongolia precisely what Russia has been doing for months past in Outer Mongolia. The countries which object to these actions of the government in Tokio are doing so not for any concern about the integrity of the Chinese empire, but because they believe that their own interests may suffer. They have had it in their power, again and again, to take steps to prevent the dismemberment of China, but they have never shown any excessive alacrity to do so. The truth is that it is easier to argue in the gate with the Mikado's forces than with the armies of the Tsar, the fleet of the United Kingdom, or the combined services of France or Germany. If Japan is making Manchuria her wash pot, and casting her shoe over Inner Mongolia, what, it may be asked, has Russia been doing at Port Arthur and in Outer Mongolia, or the United Kingdom at Port Hamilton and Wei-hai-wei, or Germany at Kiaochow and in Shantung?

The simple fact is that all the powers concerned had better give up the somewhat doubtful course of holding up their hands over Japan, and indulge, if they are capable of agreeing among themselves, in a convention for preserving the integrity of the Chinese empire with the open door for each and every one of them. The question is whether they can agree to such a policy amongst themselves, and are prepared themselves to sign a "Self Denying Ordinance" to limit their own territorial aspirations, or whether the fact is that they regard the appearance of Japan upon the scene as a wedding guest unclad with the garment of a sufficient armament to justify her presence.

Frankly, if the peaceable permeation of China goes on by the Japanese, the volume of trade, of any other nation is likely to grow exceedingly small. The Japanese have nothing at all to learn from any other country in the methods of squeezing out their neighbors' manufactures. The simple and delightful process, which is attributed to them, of carrying their own manufactures free over the Manchurian railways, whilst those of their trade rivals pay the usual freight, was not, however, thought of for

the first time in Tokio, and it is to be feared that it is the extension of the proceeding rather than the morality of it which is concerning these rivals so deeply. There is a great opportunity for any nation which is great enough to take the lead, or to combine with any other nation in taking the lead, to promote the policy of the open door, combined with a territorial guarantee of the integrity of the country. Such a policy may not reach the limits of that policy of "Hands off!" which every nation has a right to demand, but at the present moment it seems to be the only policy by which the territorial integrity of the country can be assured against the greed of other powers.

Saving Mexico From Its Leaders

IN SOME respects conditions in Mexico in 1915 are unlike those that existed in Cuba in the early part of 1898, but treating the matter generally, a parallel between them would not need to be forced. Cuba was, and had been for a long period, in arms against an external power; Mexico, since the fall of Diaz, with scarcely a respite, has been engaged in an internecine struggle. In each case appalling internal destruction has been wrought, and President McKinley's communication to Congress in April of 1898, asking power to intervene in Cuba for the sake of suffering humanity, might in part be employed, word for word, by President Wilson in asking Congress seventeen years later for power to intervene in Mexico. President McKinley, speaking of Cuba, pointed out that since the revolution against Spanish authority began, that country had been ravaged by fire and sword. "Our people," he said, "have beheld a once prosperous community reduced to comparative want, its lucrative commerce virtually paralyzed, its exceptional productiveness diminished, its fields laid waste, its mills in ruins, and its people perishing by tens of thousands from hunger and destitution."

Advices recently received by the state department in Washington from various and dependable sources agree that conditions in Belgium, Serbia and Poland, so far as they have been reported, cannot be much, if any, worse than they are in Mexico. A special envoy of the President, United States consuls, agents of the American Red Cross Society and refugees from the neighboring republic are at one, practically, in describing the situation within its borders as horrifying. The Red Cross Society says: "Thousands of innocent women and children are in dire distress. We cannot let them starve to death." An appeal is made for prompt, generous charity to the great heart of the American people.

But charity, no matter how prompt or how generous, will not meet the prime need of Mexico. Present aid will bridge over this period of distress, but it will not prevent a recurrence. Unless steps are taken to remove the cause of Mexico's troubles, assistance sent into that unfortunate country may serve only to prolong its misery.

William McKinley found the United States face to face with a similar situation in Cuba in 1898, and asked of Congress power to intervene "in the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation, horrible miseries now existing there, which the parties to the conflict are either unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate." "It is no answer to say," he continued, "that this is all in another country, belonging to another nation, and is, therefore, none of our business. It is specially our duty, for it is right at our door. We owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection and indemnity for life and property which no government there can or will afford, and to that end to terminate the conditions that deprive them of legal protection." As a final reason for intervention, President McKinley advanced the right of the United States in the circumstances to protect the commerce, trade and business of its people from wanton destruction of property on the island.

Beyond the fact that a change of policy with relation to Mexican affairs has been decided upon by President Wilson, nothing is known at this writing. The President now calls upon the Mexican leaders to act together, failing which the United States will act. The policy of watchful waiting would not be departed from unless the President was convinced that it had been continued long enough and that its discontinuance is now demanded no less in the interest of Mexico itself than in the interest of the United States. Full opportunity has been given the Mexican leaders to establish peace, order and government in their country. The forbearance of President Wilson has frequently tried the patience of the American people, yet they have never withdrawn from him their unreserved confidence. They are trustful now that the course he may elect to pursue, no matter where it leads, will be dictated by wisdom and followed with unswerving regard for the welfare not alone of Mexico and the United States, but of the world at large. Neither resentment nor revenge, avarice nor lust of territory, can be justly ascribed to him or to the public opinion that will rally to his support, in case it may be the verdict of his administration that the time has arrived for settling the Mexican trouble as the Cuban trouble was settled.

Canada in Railway Ownership

PUBLIC ownership of railways is neither new nor unsatisfactory in Canada, although refusal by the Grand Trunk Pacific to take over the eastern division of the National Transcontinental railway, which runs from Moncton, N. B., to Winnipeg, Man., for a term of seven years, and for 3 per cent of cost thereafter, has made it necessary for the Dominion to operate, through the railway department at Ottawa, a much more extensive system than it had contemplated or desired. The times are not propitious for the assumption of this great responsibility, but public policy has demanded it, and a railway that stretches more than half way across the continent is now actually in the possession of and is managed by the Canadian government.

For the time being two trains daily are to be operated over the National Transcontinental between Moncton and Winnipeg. The fact that the Canadian government is now behind the enterprise will not only give

settlers in the northern parts of Ontario and Quebec renewed confidence, but it will encourage a trend of immigration thitherward that has lately been checked by the unsettled prospects of the line.

No illusions are entertained concerning immediate patronage and revenues. A deficit is regarded as inevitable for a time, "but," as the Toronto Globe puts it, "with careful and honest administration it should not be nearly so great as the enemies of public operation estimate." We believe that public operation will give an impulse to settlement throughout the territory this line is intended to serve, and we are also of the opinion that private interests have made a mistake in throwing the enterprise back upon the public's shoulders. Success of the National Transcontinental, it seems to us, will likely lead eventually to the taking over by the Canadian government of all rail lines within the boundaries of the Dominion.

Conference at Washington

WHEN men take time and thought for the exchange of ideas; when those connected with great financial institutions, representatives of the various American republics, the governments themselves, in fact, fuse individual aspirations for the purpose of arriving at a definite understanding, it would be strange if from the deliberations there did not issue a structure whose solidarity reflects the soundness of society itself.

It is in such a light, perhaps, that the Pan-American financial conference, brought to a close at Washington Saturday with what may be considered one of the most significant state banquets in the history of that capital, should be viewed at this hour when other voices of the nation claim the attention and the interest of the delegates from South and Central America. Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Schenectady, Boston, and finally New York, in turn, are extending to the distinguished visitors hospitality that promises a succession of entertainments. The delegates to the conference are indeed absorbing the North American atmosphere of activity which in due time they expect to transmit to their own territories below the Rio Grande. What this visitation, what the meetings of the various committees in Washington will finally amount to, only the future can tell. If earnest investigation of presented facts, if the enthusiasm, as it were, of the southern as well as of the United States delegates, furnishes a gauge, then it may be asserted that the seed sown during the past week cannot fail to yield plentifully, provided the budding plant is not neglected through indifference, or, through what is no less injurious, artificial pressure. It is not to be denied that with plans so ambitious as those presented at the Washington conference undue haste is unwise.

The Americas today are in a class by themselves. To make operative a new system of commercial and financial exchange will require studious care by every republic concerned. The old world, let it be said, is watching the new with eyes only partly dimmed by what Europe is enduring in the course of this warfare of nations. South and Central America in the past have found European bankers ready with both money and advice. Under the changed conditions, North and South Americans must draw closer to each other. It was one of the promising signs of the recent conference that the misfortune of one half of the world was met sympathetically in the other half. It is largely because this comradeship loomed international in its fullest sense that much good may be expected from the great gathering. Any other ideal than one of universal service would probably have defeated the Pan-American financial conference at the outset. Opportunists can have no chance where the Wilson administration stands at the gate warning all that square dealing is the only password.

Nationality

THE purposes and potentialities of nationality loom large in the world's thought today, which as a whole, perhaps, only begins to realize whither a century's development of these forces naturally tends. One writer declares war to be the price of nationality, but this, like many another epigrammatic statement, presents only an oblique view of the subject. The strength of nationality undoubtedly possesses a constructive side, closely allied to the ineradicable desire for self-government which, during the last six or seven decades, has enormously increased in volume and expression among subject nationalities in all parts of the world. The sense of nationality, however, is of course much older than the modern demand for autonomy, with which it is so much connected today, and no more striking instance of ethnic persistence can be found than the Rumanian race, which still acknowledges and cherishes the impress of its Latin descent from the days of Trajan's Dacia.

It is asserted that the Rumanian race today numbers about 13,000,000, seven and a half of whom inhabit the present kingdom, while 1,000,000 is in Russian Bessarabia—which was Rumanian territory until the Russian boundary advanced from the river Dniester to the Pruth. The remainder of the race, with the exception of some groups scattered south of the Balkans, are Austro-Hungarian subjects in the districts of Transylvania, the Banat, Maramuresh, Crisiana, and Bukovina, where they claim to have been indigenous, these provinces having formed part of Roman Dacia. Two hundred years of Roman civilization sufficed to found a race whose continuity has endured through the centuries of barbarian invasion, of Hungarian conquest, and last, of incorporation within the powerful Austro-Hungarian empire. But in spite of all efforts for amalgamation, the Rumanian cannot be really "de-nationalized," and the present hour's unrest in the kingdom over the border may be more justly attributed to a vitalizing hope of fuller racial liberation than to a fixed desire to reconstitute the original Dacian possessions.

This particular question is not a burning one for all Europe at the moment of writing, but that the idea of nationality must be reckoned with, in peace or war, seems clearer every day, and should be faced without

flinching; since it is surely not too much to hope of twentieth century statesmanship that by "right readjustment and reconstruction for the common good" free races may at least receive the opportunity to accomplish a legitimate development, and to attain a right measure of self-realization.

Notes and Comments

VON JAGOW, the man whose name stands at the foot of the German answer to President Wilson's note, made his political reputation at Rome. Probably no German diplomatist ever had a less comfortable office than that of ambassador to the Quirinal at the moment when the fate of the Dreibund was hanging in the balance, and Germany's ally, at Rome, was annexing the territory, in Tripoli, of Germany's friend in Constantinople. Nevertheless the German ambassador at Rome showed no anxiety to exchange his quarters for what he evidently regarded as the even less easy ones in the Wilhelmstrasse, and eventually only did so at the personal request of the Kaiser. Before he left, however, he accomplished what many diplomatists regarded as the impossible. He brought about the renewal of the Dreibund, in spite of the open criticisms of Berlin over the Tripolitan adventure, and the more than open criticisms of Vienna over the Italian aspirations with respect to Trieste and Trentino. It was a notable achievement. The Marquis di San Giuliano declared the Dreibund was the keystone of Italian policy. That was only a few months ago. Today the Italian armies are marching on Trieste and Trent. The keystone has fallen out of the arch already.

THE statement, by the President, that the main effect of the Pan-American Congress had been to establish a truer friendship between the Americas than had existed before, even though the benefits so conferred might be sentimental rather than practical, was, we suspect so well informed a man as the President clearly understood, a very powerful indorsement of the success of the meeting. It has been said, again and again, in the past, by British statesmen who were unsatisfied with the loose bonds of the empire, that the British empire was held together by sentimental, rather than practical reasons. Other and further seeing statesmen have insisted that in this lay its true strength. When a century and a half or so ago a British government tried to convert these bonds into something stronger than sentiment, they snapped like cotton. When later governments were content to trust to sentiment, they proved grapplings of steel. Mr. Wilson is a historian and unquestionably appreciates this fact, realizing as he must, that the anchors of sentiment have a way of holding more firmly than those forged by diplomacy.

COMMENCEMENT season oratory this year in educational institutions seeking to be neutral is likely to be censored to an exceptional degree. The undergraduate may be, and doubtless will be controlled, and entirely "safe" themes will be chosen, such as "Education—An Art or a Business" or "Is English a World-conquering Language?" But what of the preachers of baccalaureate sermons and fervid orators at alumni dinners? Can academic presidential edicts warning speakers to be "neutral" curb them? In view of the frequency and the unreserved character of the opinions that many college presidents have expressed, for whom the warning of President Wilson has been of none effect, it seems rather inconsistent for these officials to forbid in eloquent and thoughtful young graduates what they themselves have freely done. A frank expression of the judgment of the youth just leaving universities and colleges to assume life's responsibilities would be illuminating on one point. It would show the form taken by their moral idealism.

NOTWITHSTANDING that many prominent persons heretofore identified with the movement appear to be losing faith in the possibility of universal peace, we believe that the great mass of the people will continue to sympathize with the steadfast, no matter how few their number and no matter how seemingly hopeless their cause. It is one thing to be an open, avowed and persistent advocate of peace in time of peace, and quite another thing to stand for it even when the whole world appears to be in tumult. We take it that the conference to be held in Independence hall, Philadelphia, on June 17, to consider proposals for a League of Peace or a League of Nations, will have the best wishes of millions of right-thinking people. The abolition of war is never going to be brought about by those who believe war to be inevitable. Universal peace, on the other hand, can finally be attained only by those that persist, against all obstacles, discouragement, misrepresentation and even ridicule, in clinging to it for righteousness' sake.

A PITTSBURGH expert in such matters estimates that over 2,000,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas has been wasted in the Oklahoma field alone during the last two years. The only reason that can be offered for this wastage is that natural gas is so plentiful in Oklahoma that nobody thinks it worth while to save it, store it, conserve the supply. In other parts of the country where gas has to be expensively manufactured there is, of course, little or no waste. Some time in the future—probably the near future—there will be little or no waste of gas in Oklahoma. Will nothing short of the inevitable penalty attached to waste teach people the wisdom of husbanding natural resources?

IN KANSAS the Union Pacific Railroad Company was requested by a farmer through whose land its line is laid to provide a crossing over the tracks so that he might pass with safety from one part of his ground to another. The corporation refused to grant the request and the matter was taken to the courts, which have now decided that the railroad must build and pay for the crossing even though it is for the use of one person. The crossing sought could have been built for \$25. A precedent is now established, however, which may compel the railroad company to meet many demands of this kind and involve a very large expenditure of money.